

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 468.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

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Town Hall, Cardiff, 13th April, 1881.

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TO the CENTRAL AFRICAN LAKES and BACK: the Narrative of

the Royal Geographical Society's East African Expedition, 1878–80. By JOSEPH THOMSON, F.R.G.S. 2 vols., crown 8vo, with Portrait and brief Memoir of the late Keith Johnston, and with Portrait of the Author and Two Maps, cloth. [Will be ready shortly.]

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THE HEAD HUNTERS of BORNEO; up the Mahakkam and down

the Barito. By CARL BOCK. Super-royal 8vo, with many Full-page Coloured Plates and Woodcuts from the Author's own Drawings. Among other matters the book describes and gives drawings of the fair-skinned race inhabiting the forests of the island, of whom the women at least have never previously been seen by any European traveller.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881.

No. 468, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Seven Years in South Africa; Travels, Researches, and Hunting Adventures between the Diamond Fields and the Zambesi (1872-79). By Dr. Emil Holub. Translated by Ellen E. Frewer. In 2 vols., with Illustrations and a Map. (Sampson Low.)

PEOPLE who consult maps of South Africa—and they have been many during the last few months—will have noticed, lying between the great Kalihari desert and the western frontiers of the Transvaal, a tract of country evidently, from the names laid down upon it, inhabited by native tribes. Possessing roughly the shape of a wedge, the apex of which is fixed somewhere about the capital of the Diamond Fields, this tract of country gradually widens towards the northward, until it is cut off from what may be called Central Africa proper by the channel of the Zambesi. This territory, which formed the field of Livingstone's earlier labours and explorations, plays a part in the South African problem of great and increasing importance. For, while on the Atlantic coast the course of the great Orange River supplies a well-marked boundary between country which is colonisable and country which is not; and while, on the eastern coast, the twofold obstacle of Portuguese settlement and an unhealthy climate stands in the way of the spread of British influence, there can be little doubt that the route leading due northwards from the Diamond Fields, through the centre of the wedge of territory described, is destined before long to become a great highway for British commerce towards the centre of what Dr. Holub excuseably calls "the continent of the future." Into and through this territory the British trader and hunter largely penetrate already, and year by year they will penetrate into it more and more. It is from this country that all the ivory and a large part of the ostrich feathers that are shipped from South African ports proceed; the return trade in the shape of arms, gunpowder, manufactured goods, and agricultural implements already reaching dimensions which, could they be summed up in one total, would probably astonish even those who are engaged in it.

It has been Dr. Holub's endeavour, during the course of seven years, to make himself at home in this important region, and the results of his experiences are contained in the two volumes now before us. It is not always the man who travels who can best interest the public in what he has seen. Dr. Holub, it may be said at once, is as graphic in

description as he is accurate in observation. Graphic, that is, in the better sense; for another style of writing passes by the name of graphic which is two-thirds of it mere rhetorical exaggeration. There is a photographic straightforwardness about his sketches of events, places, and people that at once guarantees their reliability. If, in expressing opinions, he occasionally seems to go wide of the mark, it is because he is speaking only from second-hand. There is, however, little of this in his pages. What the public have to thank Dr. Holub and his translator for (besides the practical information contained in his work) is a collection of sketches of wild South African life, in all its phases, which has certainly not been surpassed, and has probably not been equalled. This is no doubt largely owing to the fact that Dr. Holub approached his subject purely as an observer, and without prejudice of any kind. He was not sent out by a learned society to find a river, nor by a religious society to convert a nation. So far from being sent by anyone, indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a series of exploring expeditions undertaken with so little encouragement or on such slender resources. An enthusiast on his own account, Dr. Holub is not ashamed to confess that, on going out to the Cape by steamer in 1872—those were the old bad times when a voyage of thirty-six days was regarded as rather speedy than otherwise—he was too poor to afford himself the luxury of a first-class passage. It was his hope to be able to provide means for his excursions into the interior by practising medicine; and it speaks well for his scientific enthusiasm that, though nearly at the end of his resources, he resisted the temptation to accept a practice worth £600 a-year which was offered him a fortnight after he landed at Port Elizabeth. Resolving to push on to the Diamond Fields, he arrived there with only a few shillings in his pocket, under circumstances the reverse of cheerful.

"The first day on which I set my eyes upon the Diamond Fields, I must confess, will ever be engraven on my memory. As our vehicle, drawn by four horses, made its rapid descent from the heights near Scholze's Farm, and when my companion, pointing me to the bare plains just ahead, told me that there lay my future home, my heart sank within me. A dull, dense fog was all I could distinguish. A bitter wind rushing from the hills, and howling around us in the exposure of our open waggon, seemed to mock at the protection of our outside coats, and resolved to make us know how ungenial the temperature of winter in South Africa could be; and the gray clouds that obscured the sky shadowed the entire landscape with an aspect of the deepest melancholy."

Compelled to choose between practising medicine and turning diamond-digger, Dr. Holub accepted the former alternative; and in three months, by the exercise of the strictest economy, he was able to pay off sundry obligations and lay the basis of his first expedition into the interior. Starting in February 1873, the route taken lay nearly due northward through the country occupied by the Batlapins, following the course of the Hart's River, which forms the boundary between the Bloemhoff district (the most south-westerly portion of the Transvaal) and the independent native tribes to the westward. Reaching Potchef-

stroom, which in 1873 had a population of upwards of four thousand, Dr. Holub is able to contribute the following charming sketch to the existing information with regard to a place so recently the centre of attention in this country:—

"Although the town has no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet the places of business are thoroughly commodious, and the private residences are often quite elegant villas. The great charm, however, of them all, even of the most modest, lies in the well-kept orchards and gardens with which they are surrounded, the hedges being gay with myriads of roses, with big bushes, and with the bright leaves and fiery blossoms of the pomegranate, which turn to their large and luscious fruit. The whole atmosphere seems pervaded with colour and fragrance; and for many consecutive months of the year a tempting supply of fruit hangs in the hedgerows, so that the owner may gather in their produce without depriving his plot of ground of its ordinary aspect of a gay and enjoyable flower-garden.

"Overhanging the brooks that ripple in gutters along the streets are fine weeping willows, that afford a refreshing shade from the glowing sunbeams; their light-green leaves and slim, drooping boughs stand out in elegant contrast alike to the compact growth of the fruit trees, to the dark foliage of the eucalyptus, to the pointed shoots of the arbor vitae, and to the funeral hue of the cypress."

Interesting, however, as are these reminiscences at the moment, it is in the country to the west and north of the Transvaal that Dr. Holub's work lay. This was not touched during the first expedition already alluded to; and it was not till November 3, 1873, that Dr. Holub found himself in a position to start on a more extended journey. Arriving at Moshaneng, the residence of the Barolong chief Montsua, Dr. Holub first came upon traces of Dr. Livingstone, which were presently more accentuated by his coming into contact with Sechele, the chief so frequently referred to in Livingstone's *Missionary Travels*. His account of Sechele, who lives in European style and possesses a silver tea service, is not encouraging. "Sechele," he says, "is a thorough intriguer, double-faced, and evidently a firm believer in the maxim that the end justifies the means." Possibly the incident recounted below had something to do with this impression.

"After acknowledging our salutations, Sechele turned to Mr. Price (the missionary) and begged him to tell me that my appearance pleased him more than that of any white man he had ever seen. Mr. Price had hardly finished interpreting what had been said, when, in turning towards the king in astonishment at receiving so flattering a compliment from a man whom I had never met before, I caught him winking his right eye at a subordinate chief and his son with an expression that completely belied his words. The facility with which, on perceiving my surprise, he resumed his habitual smirk, proved that he had no inconsiderable amount of self-possession."

A far more interesting character is that of Khame, the present king of the Eastern Baman-gwatos, who succeeded his father, Sekhomo, during the interval that elapsed between Dr. Holub's second and third expeditions. Khame presents the singular spectacle of the son of an utterly savage and worthless father suddenly appearing in the light of a social reformer whom Europeans might not object

to imitate. To his efforts to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors into his country Dr. Holub refers, as well as to his still more striking act in compelling traders who imported and clandestinely sold them to quit his capital. He does not, however, mention the fact that, so particular are Khame's subjects at Shoshong with regard to their attire, that a specially fine make of brown corduroy is imported through Natal for their market.

As for adventures in the field, Dr. Holub's book teems with them from one end to the other. Not the least remarkable of his escapes occurred while on his second expedition. The party had left Hebron, in the Diamond Fields territory, and were making their way towards Gasibone's, a chief who has his location on the south-western borders of the Transvaal. Not a drop of rain had fallen in the country for months. The oxen had not tasted water for thirty hours, and the only hope was that they might pick up wheel-tracks which would lead to some native huts, and consequently to water. A cloud had been noticed at some distance off, and every one of the party, guides included, believed it to be a flight of locusts. What was their horror on finding out that it was the smoke from a grass fire, and that the whole plains were in a blaze. The conflagration was still five miles off, but it was exactly across their path.

"The first among us to regain composure was our temporary guide, who pointed out that the waggon-tracks of which he had spoken were hardly twenty yards ahead—at least, we could reach them. We looked to the right, we looked to the left; on the right the ground was level, but it only led to a chain of hills, the base of which was already licked by the flames; on the left was a hollow, which was just beginning to catch fire, and beyond us a little hillock some forty feet high. Our perplexities seemed only to increase. The oxen were too weary to allow us for one moment to think of retreating—they could not hold out for a mile—and yet something must be done. The fire was manifestly advancing in our very face. We discussed the possibility of setting fire to the brushwood close in front of us, and thus, as it were, forestalling the flames; but the scheme was not to be thought of. The waggon, which contained some thousands of cartridges, 300 pounds of gunpowder, besides a quantity of spirits, was already so heated by the sun that we could scarcely lay our hands upon it; a single spark of fire would in an instant involve it in complete destruction, and the risk was too great."

The only thing was to make for the hillock, which was reached just in the nick of time to save the whole party from destruction. Even then the dangers of the situation were not over, for the travellers had a long tramp over the burnt ground, without a drop of water, before reaching any inhabited spot. It is of such incidents as these that South African travel is largely composed.

In conclusion, and with regret that regard for the limits of space prevents us from going more at length into the author's adventures, we must give Dr. Holub's work the highest praise, both for its readableness and its accuracy. The illustrations, too, with which it abounds are in every respect admirable. It is a book which recommends itself, and cannot fail to add largely to the general stock of knowledge on South African subjects.

F. R. STATHAM.

TWO BOOKS ON CARLYLE.

Thomas Carlyle. By H. J. Nicoll. (Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace.)

Thomas Carlyle: the Man and his Books. By W. H. Wylie. (Marshall, Japp & Co.)

THE natural, but not very seemly, haste in which, since Carlyle's death, his biography and bibliography have been poured upon the world seems likely to annul the permanent value of works like these. *Occupet extremum scabies* is not a principle upon which good literary work can be produced. We sincerely hope that Carlyle will find a Boswell, a Macaulay, or an *alter ego* who shall do for him what he has done himself for Burns, Schiller, and Sterling. But Mr. Nicoll's volume, and even the more comprehensive work of Mr. Wylie, though they contain much that will be useful to a biographer and critics of Carlyle, hardly amount to either biography or criticism. We must make an exception in favour of chaps. x. and xiv. of Mr. Wylie's book—the former containing a really graphic account of Carlyle's life at Craigenputtock and his correspondence with Goethe; the latter, the best estimate we have yet seen of the signal historical service done by Carlyle in rehabilitating the defaced image of Cromwell.

Mr. Nicoll's pleasant and enthusiastic little volume is defective, it seems to us, in adequate appreciation of Carlyle's works, as distinct from his life and personality. A droll saying, a racy anecdote, is held to outweigh more solid claims to immortality. Yet only once or twice do we find any welcome addition to the recorded sayings of the sage. On pp. 184, 185, his prophecy of the fall of Napoleon III., and his description of that potentate in his early exile in London, possess real historical and biographical interest. A quaint story (p. 168), which is also given by Mr. Wylie (p. 218), relates Carlyle's detection of a sleek, respectable impostor, shortly revealed as such, by "seeing rogue in the twist of the false hip of him as he went out at the door." But neither writer seems aware that Mr. Tennyson has already embalmed the remark in *Sea Dreams*, where the hero, parting from a snuffling cheat,

"Read rascal in the motions of his back,
And scoundrel in the supple-sliding knee."

We hope Mr. Nicoll will forgive us for suggesting that a good deal more care in minor matters was required to do his subject justice. We feel pretty sure that Carlyle did not address the Berlin dinner-party (p. 30) as "Mein Herren;" nor write to Napier (p. 47) that a certain paper would be written "tacento Minervâ;" we doubt his having described Sir W. Hamilton's talk (p. 74) as "revelly;" and we are sure he is ill-served by such notes as (p. 90) "Mr. Grant differs from other accounts," or that, on p. 127, by which it is unconsciously made to appear that Sir P. Francis, reputed author of *Junius' Letters*, was present at a dinner-party in 1850. If Mr. Nicoll feels called to describe Carlyle, he should at least aspire to his master's laborious fidelity in details. Nothing disfigures a book so much as careless extracts and hasty notes.

Mr. Wylie and his publishers call special

attention to the poem "Drumwhinn Bridge," extracted from Leigh Hunt's *London Journal* of October 1834, and presumed to be Carlyle's. It is not much more than a metrical version of certain thoughts in *Sartor Resartus*, book ii.; it has little or none of the charm of his prose-poetry, and is certainly very inferior to the "Tragedy of the Night Moth." Yet one or two touches in it confirm Mr. Wylie's conjecture; the three last stanzas are redolent of Carlyle, and must, one would think, be by him or some very sympathetic student of his style.

The faults of Mr. Wylie's book are rather those of over-zeal than of carelessness. We cannot but think that the elaborate account of the Burgher branch of the Secession Kirk of Scotch Presbyterians, of its essential witness to purity of doctrine and life, and to freedom of administration, might have been spared. All sects claim this as their *raison d'être*; and Dean Stanley's phrase that "Carlyle clung to the Church of Scotland," to which Mr. Wylie objects (p. 47), seems to us much less misleading than the attempt to emphasise minute and fractional differences. Another hobby of Mr. Wylie's is that Carlyle ought to have been made a peer (pp. 7, 8, 271); and we so far agree with him as to think that the Government which, very rightly, pensioned Leigh Hunt and ennobled Macaulay would have done well to consider the claims of Carlyle. But to denounce Mr. Disraeli's offer of a G.C.B., in 1875, as "an insult" is distempered and preposterous. We think he did well to offer it, and Carlyle not unwisely to decline it. "Insult" there neither was nor could be in it; and the *animus* displayed here by Mr. Wylie is unworthy and irrelevant; the subject of the book is above party feelings.

Yet Mr. Wylie can be impartial if he chooses. Not all his admiration for Carlyle saves the latter from the severest rebuke (chap. xix.) for his attitude towards the Jamaica massacre. Indeed, if there be error here, it is on the side of over-severity to Carlyle, Mr. Ruskin, and Kingsley. Mr. Wylie leaves on the reader an impression that these men developed an absolute liking for cruelty. The case is bad enough, but not so bad as that. Mr. Wylie forgets the awful lesson, then fresh in the public memory, of the native rising in India; he forgets the unwillingness of the public to make Eyre responsible for all the acts of subordinates in a position of great, though exaggerated, danger. There is no doubt that Carlyle's attitude to inferior races and slavery is the blot on a lofty character. But we do not recognise the justice of such a summary of his views as that on p. 192; and the sentiment there ascribed to Godwin is as old as Plato.

For one episode of his work Mr. Wylie deserves the thanks of all. We do not remember to have seen elsewhere the exquisite account of the interview (pp. 363–65) of two Scotch lads with their father's old friend almost on his death-bed. The school-boy simplicity of the narrative sets off the kindly pathos of the old man's last recorded words—words of "star-fire and immortal tears." And the last quiet comment of his youthful visitor—"I was not at all shy, he seemed such a venerable old man"—sums up the feeling of thousands who never saw him in life. He

walked so many paths of thought; more deeply than any one of this century he felt the Past, the Present, the Future—he seemed such a venerable old man.

E. D. A. MORSHEAD.

Shakespeare: Certain Selected Plays abridged for the Use of the Young. By Samuel Brandram, M.A. Oxon. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

MR. BRANDRAM'S idea is an excellent one—that of a book which shall be as far removed from a school edition of Shakspeare's plays as from a mere book of "Beauties." It must, of course, omit whatever is matter of offence against the innocence of boyhood and girlhood; but, in addition to this, it omits all passages that would weary or retard a young reader. The plays are thus considerably abridged, but continuity is preserved by an abstract, as brief as possible, of the contents of each scene or passage omitted. Thus—"The King then promises Laertes full satisfaction for his father's death" serves as a substitute for the speeches which follow the exit of Ophelia in *Hamlet*, IV. v.

The plays selected are *The Merchant of Venice*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Much Ado*, *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, *The Tempest*. In Mr. Hudson's *School Shakespeare*, he arranged the plays in groups intended for three successive years of study. Among the first nine plays in Mr. Hudson's order, five of those selected by Mr. Brandram appear. It is worth noting what plays those are which are considered by two competent persons, who have carefully considered the subject, as most suitable for introducing young readers to Shakspeare—*The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*, *As You Like It*, *Hamlet*, *The Tempest*. To these Mr. Hudson would add *Henry IV.* and *Julius Caesar*.

The justification of Mr. Brandram's attempt is not, I think, that the best approach to Shakspeare is through selections from his plays, but that different modes of approach suit different persons, and that all which lead towards the centre are good. If a boy will read an entire play, and return again and again to those scenes which have most taken his fancy, and then read a second and a third play, he will be more likely to grow to a right understanding of Shakspeare (even though at first his choice of favourite passages show a crude feeling for poetry) than if a master picks and chooses for him. Mr. Brandram's method has, however, its advantages. It would probably be a long time before a young reader had really got interested in nine of Shakspeare's plays; but if he is pleased with any one of Mr. Brandram's chosen plays he will probably read them all. And one who knows even partially nine of Shakspeare's plays is not likely ever during the remainder of his life wholly to escape from the grasp of the poet.

As to the manner in which Mr. Brandram has carried out his design, while there is much that is excellent, I could wish that in a volume of the same size he had given eight plays instead of nine, and had given those eight a little more fully. There are very few additional scenes for which I should care

to plead. But the scenes and speeches which are presented might with advantage appear with fewer erasures. The aim should have been to avoid as much as possible constructing new periods and paragraphs, in which (by omitting one line here, and two lines there) passages more or less widely separated in the original text are run together. To do this occasionally may be unavoidable; how often it may be unavoidable only one who has tried to abridge a play of Shakspeare's can tell. But it should never be resorted to except of necessity; never merely to economise space, nor through the mistaken notion that this or that line, being in itself of no high poetic worth, can be dispensed with.

As an example of excessive abridgement, take *Twelfth Night*, II. iii. Mr. Brandram omits the opening speeches of the Duke and Curio, including the lines in which the Duke calls for

"That old and antique song we heard last night;
Methought it did relieve my passion much
More than light airs and recollected terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times."

Lines very characteristic of the Duke and his self-conscious love-languishment. The speech, "Come hither, boy; if ever thou shalt love," &c., continues the Duke's train of thought; passionate music is in their ears, and the Duke, contrasting it with the "light airs and recollected terms," professes his constancy in love. "How dost thou like this tune?" he asks, and Viola replies,

"It gives a very echo to the seat
Where Love is throned."

Whereupon the Duke, finding the supposed boy "speak masterly," guesses that he has experienced what it is to love. The well-known passage follows:—

"Too old, by heaven: let still the woman take
An elder than herself,"

passing on, after Viola's reply, to the speech, "Then let thy love be younger than thyself, &c." Presently Curio returns with Feste, and the exquisite description of the song occurs:—

"Mark it, Caesario, it is old and plain
The spinsters and the knitters in the sun," &c.

And straightway Feste sings,

"Come away, come away, death," &c.

The following is Mr. Brandram's abridgement:—

"DUKE. Come hither, boy: if ever thou shalt love,
In the sweet pangs of it remember me;
For such as I am all true lovers are.—
My life upon't, young though thou art, thine eye
Hath strayed upon some favour that it loves;
Hath it not, boy?"

VIOLA. A little, by your favour.

DUKE. What kind of woman is't?

VIOLA. Of your complexion.

DUKE. She is not worth thee then. What years, i' faith?

VIOLA. About your years, my lord.

DUKE. Too old, by heaven;
Let thy love be younger than thyself," &c.

After which speech, and Viola's reply of two lines, the scene passes on to

"Once more, Caesario,
Get thee to yon same sovereign cruelty," &c.

The omissions here are grievous; the false junctions—perhaps only too successful—alter the sequence of thought and feeling; and one line is metrically spoilt. The volume, however, contains a wealth of noble poetry,

and much of Mr. Brandram's work is right well executed. The book may have an enduring life. If so, I trust that in a second edition Mr. Brandram will see fit to re-insert many speeches and parts of speeches needlessly omitted.

In writing a Life of Shakspeare there are pitfalls which only the wary avoid. Mr. Brandram's brief sketch is not free from errors. Shakspeare was not, as far as we know, a shareholder in the Blackfriars Theatre in 1589; the Globe Theatre was not built in 1593; Shakspeare acted in *Sejanus* in 1603, making it improbable that he retired to Stratford in 1602. EDWARD DOWDEN.

William Law, Nonjuror and Mystic: a Sketch of his Life, Character, and Opinions. By J. H. Overton, M.A. (Longmans.)

A GOOD Life of William Law has long been wanted. Mr. Overton has supplied this blank in our literature. His "sketch," as he modestly calls it, is by no means perfect, but does the one thing which, above all others, is required in the written Life of any man, good or bad—it gives us a clear and distinct picture. Law was a far greater man than his contemporaries ever discovered. He was not a man of action, took no prominent part in the world's doings, and in literature, where he made for himself such fame as he has got, he was never a continuous worker. His books, with the exception of *A Serious Call to a Devout Life*, and the *Practical Treatise upon Christian Perfection*, were nearly all of them pamphlets, written as the needs of the Church or society seemed to demand them—not treatises that sprung from his own desire to express his thought. The fact is that Law was from the first a mystic of a peculiarly devout and ascetic kind; and we may feel well assured that mere literature, written for the purpose of instructing people in secular matters, and still more for mere amusement, whether of the reader or the writer, would have been considered by him a sinful waste of human faculty. His powers of expression were, however, so great, and his thoughts so clear and well reasoned, that he made an impression on his own age and that which immediately succeeded it out of all proportion to what might have been anticipated from the character of his writings.

Law figures in the popular mind of to-day, when he is remembered at all, as a mystic; and English mysticism, especially that of the eighteenth century, has very little attraction for ordinary readers. It has therefore come to pass that—since the time that Methodism became an organised community outside the Church of England, and the Evangelicals, from being a body of enthusiasts suffering contempt and persecution, have dwindled into a mere Church party receiving their share, or somewhat more, of bishoprics and deaneries—Law's writings have been unread except by an occasional student, and the few devout persons who followed in the footsteps of bygone generations. It is not difficult to account for this. Though Law held and taught many of those doctrines which, to the Methodists and Evangelicals alike, were as articles of faith, he was from first to last a pronounced High Churchman, holding all,

and probably more than all, the Catholic doctrines which distinguished the Caroline divines. He was, of course, something more and beyond this, and it was this something more which markedly affected John Wesley. To what precise extent the *Serious Call* and the *Christian Perfection* influenced the founder of Methodism, and through him so great a portion of mankind, it is hard to tell. Our own impression is that the direct influence of Law has been to some degree exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that his indirect influence has been extremely great. He was one of the first who taught those doctrines which afterwards developed into Methodism; and he set them forth, not, as too many others have done, in an ignorant and unreasoning manner, but with much logical power and great literary charm. The ascetic side of the great religious movement of the eighteenth century has commonly been traced back to the old Puritanism. In this, we believe, is no little error. We can find but slight evidence that Puritanism had any effect upon Methodism or Evangelicalism; they seem to us to spring from very different roots, and to have nothing more in common than all forms of orthodox English Protestantism must have. Those who so confidently profess to find in the ascetic doctrines of the eighteenth century a reproduction of earlier opinions are apt to exaggerate and misconstrue the true Puritan attitude towards self-denial. With the exception of their rigour as to the Sabbath and their hatred of stage-plays, both of which, it was assumed, had the most direct Bible-warrant, there seems but little in the genuine English Puritan teaching which can justly be called ascetic. Much folly of this kind, we know, has been attributed to them; and the belief that they taught that suffering for suffering's sake is good has become a part of the traditional history of England. We believe this notion has sprung from two roots—first, the slanders of the writers of the Restoration; and, secondly, from the books and Lives of some of the later members of the school, who, when they had ceased to be a political party—"England in arms and council," as one of them not unaptly said—devoted themselves, at times, to a sort of theology which was mainly personal. We believe that the ascetic tint—we might, perhaps, be more exact if we called it blight—which discoloured the revival of personal religion in the last century was due, in a great measure, to the writings and oral teaching of William Law. The true ascetic, like the poet, is born, not made, and it is hard to see why we should quarrel with the one more than the other. The poet, however, is commonly not a propagandist; he knows that his vocation is "out of the common," and does not desire to compel all men to write in lines of unequal length because he has got the divine gift of song. Ascetics have, however, too often misunderstood their vocation, and endeavoured—unhappily, with but too much success—to force commonplace men, who were utterly unfitted to tread the slippery paths or breathe the rarified air of such mountain regions, to follow them in their wanderings. Law was an ascetic by nature, and he never seems to have understood that the mass of mankind had natures so much lower

than his own that they would assuredly break down altogether in leading the life of strictness which was but natural to him. His reply would have been, had such an objection been raised, that it was the duty of all men to obey the commands set forth in our blessed Lord's Sermon on the Mount. Such answers have often been given; the reply to them—an only partially satisfactory one, it must be confessed—is to be found in the lax casuistry of certain Roman divines. The asceticism of Law, through, we believe, a faculty with which he was born, was, like the intellectual side of his nature, highly cultivated. He had inherited the strict notions of the better type of English High-Church divines, and had a knowledge of languages which qualified him to read whatever had been written on his favourite subject in the principal modern languages. His position as a nonjuror, too, was not favourable to width of view. He was an English clergyman, and held a very high view of the priestly office. He was from purely conscientious motives a nonjuror, and was known to hold most unpopular opinions. His position with regard to the Church of Rome was similar in most respects to that of a modern High Churchman. "I consider," he says in one of his letters,

"their Church and all its members my brethren in Christ, and as nearly related to me as any Protestants, so it is the same benefit to me to receive benefit from their Church as from that of England. In my own heart I drop and forget all divisions and distinctions which the enemy hath set up among us."

And in another place he says that,

"if each Church could produce but one man apiece that had the piety of an apostle and the impartial love of the first Christians in the first church at Jerusalem, a Protestant and a Papist of this stamp would not want half a sheet of paper to hold their Articles of Union, nor be half-an-hour before they were of one religion."

He also, it would seem, approved of the use of the crucifix and other things which were then, and now, branded as Popery. It is not easy to realise at the present day, when the fanaticism of our people runs in other directions, how intensely hateful language of this kind must have been, not only to the herd of men who looked on religious questions from a political point of view, but also to the truly devout Protestants who had read Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* at their mothers' knee, and had been brought up to think that the head of the Latin Church was Antichrist, the man of sin, the predestinated leader of the great apostasy. More than this, however, High Churchman as Law was, he avowed sentiments which absolutely cut across all the most popular theories of his time. Men were saved only by the merits of Christ, his death and Passion—that to him was as undeniably true as it is to all Christians; but then he held that this salvation extended to the whole human family, and that the just who had never come within reach of the Gospel were yet not uncared for by him who was its Author. He even seems, if we may presume to read between the lines, to have had doubts as to the eternity of future torment. To add to all this, he avowed the belief that Jacob Böhme was a great religious teacher, and

claimed for him something which, to careless people, seemed the same as the inspiration by which the writers of Holy Scripture were moved. This, too, at a time when it was the almost universal opinion that Böhme was a mad enthusiast, whose writings, when they were sufficiently rational to bear any construction at all, carried on the face of them marks of the most dangerous heresies.

It is not surprising that the founders of the great Evangelical movement should have been at once attracted and repulsed by such a man. He was intellectually too far removed and, at the same time, too big for all but one or two of the highest of them to understand. His spirituality charmed them, and their writings are full of testimonies to its beauty; but still it was not quite their spirituality, but rather a survival from an age that was past, mingled with foreign essences which might have come from questionable sources. Then there was also a pronounced "legalism," to use their own technical term, in all his writings which was contrary to every principle of the movement. Yet, notwithstanding all this, and though it could be probably shown that every prominent man among the Methodists and Evangelicals alike had mingled their praise of Law with strong censure, we still think that any fair man who should make the religious history of eighteenth-century England his study will be compelled to admit that we owe to the recluse mystic of King's Cliffe as great a debt of gratitude as we do to any of the popular leaders who helped to dispel the spiritual darkness which began to gather over England soon after the middle of the seventeenth century, and went on increasing in density until the Methodists and their brethren once more taught men that there was something nobler to live for than the lower utilities.

Although Law was never tired of denouncing mere secular learning as utter waste of time at the best, and as frequently highly dangerous, he was himself a man of refined culture, and his works show that he was well acquainted with most of the solid knowledge of his age. His style is remarkably good—far superior, indeed, to nearly all his contemporaries; and we find, in turning over his pages, hints that his reading cannot have been so narrow as his principles would lead one to expect. His asceticism, though it grates harshly on modern taste, never leads him to advocate any course of action which he could possibly know to be physically or mentally injurious. It is now a perfectly well-ascertained fact that amusements are needed, not by the young only, but by all persons at all stages of life. Law had been dead a century before this fact had been brought home to people, and he is not to be blamed for not having realised it. John Wesley's theories on the matter of relaxation, both for old and young, are nearly as strict and as unreasonable as those of Law. We may be quite sure that neither the one nor the other, could they have possessed the knowledge which all people ought to have now, would have advocated the stern discipline with which they are justly charged.

Mr. Overton has discharged his task with grace and modesty. Law is not only the central figure of his picture, but he fills nearly

the whole canvas. We do not know that this is an objection. We certainly should not care for much detail concerning Byrom and the inferior folk with whom his hero was brought in contact; and information relating to the Wesleys was not needed. We think, however, the ordinary reader will find himself much in the dark about Böhme. It is not given to all men to read German, and especially such German as Jacob wrote; and if, in search for light, some unfortunate should have recourse to the quartos which profess to contain a rendering of Böhme into our mother-tongue he would be little wiser. Böhme was, from whatever point of view he be contemplated, a noteworthy phenomenon; call him prophet, impostor, enthusiast, or madman, what you like, his influence has been so great that some fuller notion of him than we get here is worth communicating; and, from the excellent remarks we have on mysticism, it is evident that Mr. Overton would have treated most of the points which would arise in sketching Böhme's career exceedingly well, and all of them with tact and candour. The passages which he has written on mysticism are, in our opinion, of great value. It is seldom that we meet with anyone who, having ventured into that enchanted garden, has come back to the outer world once more without showing some loss of reverence or want of common-sense on his return.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

About the Jews. By Mrs. Magnus. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

MRS. MAGNUS may justly be congratulated on having chosen a profoundly interesting subject, to most people new and fresh, even in this age of myriad books. We know the earlier history of the Jews from our Old Testament; but with the restoration of the Babylonian Exile, where the present book begins, all systematic accounts cease. It was a worthy task to gather from various and little-known sources the later annals of this wonderful race, and put them in a pleasant and readable shape.

This (first) volume only brings us to about 1300 A.D., and ends with the savage expulsion of the Jews by Edward I.; but Mrs. Magnus promises to continue her history, and we hope she will do so with all reasonable speed. Her book is full of instruction to the general reader, and clears up all manner of problems which are left unsolved, though often felt, by ordinary people. The dark page of Christian intolerance and persecution is peculiarly suggestive at the present moment, when otherwise educated and respectable people in Germany are manifesting that large residue of barbarism known as the *Judenhetze*—a movement which may fairly be regarded as so far giving the lie to all proper claim to higher civilisation. The *Judenhetzer* in Germany are really worse criminals than the Russian Nihilists; just as the English statesmen who by deliberate legislation killed Irish commerce were worse criminals (though better men) than those who committed outrageous murder and rapine among lawless chieftains in that country. For the real outcome of the history of the Jews shows that they have not only been a thrifty and highly intelligent race,

but that they have been loyal subjects of whatever land they adopted for their home—as we see manifestly enough in England, where they are among the best and most loyal of our citizens. This was shown very clearly by the history of the Moors in Spain, who alone, perhaps, in mediæval history gave the Jews a fair chance, and were amply rewarded for it.

Nothing will strike the reader more than the remarkable fairness with which Mrs. Magnus treats her difficult subject. She admits freely the faults of her people. She does not Irvingise Shylock. She does not George-Eliotise higher Jewish types. With all the shrewd practical sense of her nation she avoids vain allusions and random aspirations. She will not even excite the sympathy of her readers by details of the horrible persecutions so often practised by mediæval kings and people. Hence her history impresses us with a sense of truthfulness and of fairness quite exceptional in a popular book intended for Jewish young people. There are, indeed, other features which are likely to exclude it from the hands of Christian young people, however popular it may become with the general public. Mrs. Magnus' treatment of the Founder of Christianity, though thoroughly respectful, is strictly Jewish, and cannot admit the higher claims made for him by our writers. She treats the New Testament documents like any other history, and speaks of Herod's Massacre of the Innocents as a story resting on doubtful evidence.

As every reviewer is supposed to find some fault, or point out something to be corrected, I will add that two statements (pp. 176 and 226) about the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 are both inconsistent with the real facts and with each other. The dates given are 1423 and 1473, and in the former place the conquerors are called Saracens, in the second vaguely Mahomedans. Possibly the terrible historians who wander about nowadays like knight-errants in search of lurking inaccuracies would find other less obvious slips. One misses any reference to Tacitus' splendid fragment in the history of Vespasian's campaign against Judæa. And in giving us many Hebrew words in the text, vowel points, if not transliteration, might have been vouchsafed to the non-Jewish reader. But these things are only mentioned to satisfy a reviewing conscience.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

Souvenirs de M^{me}. C. Jaubert. Lettres et Correspondances. Berryer, 1847 et 1848, Alfred de Musset, Pierre Lanfrey, Henri Heine. (Paris: Hetzel.)

WE have quoted the *sous-titres* of M^{me}. Jaubert's *Souvenirs* as the readiest way of showing the interest the subject-matter possesses for English readers; but they have the subsidiary advantage of introducing us to a very charming personage in the authoress herself, who is clearly characterised in the lively and affectionate letters of her eminent friends. The *Souvenirs* of Heine are the last in the volume, though those relating to the historian of Napoleon are carried down to the latest date. They are also perhaps the most interesting in themselves, and on that account

we may give them precedence. The intimacy began in 1835, and ended in real friendship as the lady overcame her lingering doubts as to whether the poet after all was less *méchant* than his verses. The question was decided in his favour by his conduct to his mother and his wife, and the unpretentious heroism with which he endured his lingering tortures. To the last, however, his friend was repelled by the unscrupulous way in which friends and foes alike were sacrificed to sharpen the point and intensify the version of an epigram. He defended himself on the oft-tried plea of "meaning no harm," and seemed genuinely surprised when his friends resented the savage phrases he delivered as much in fun as malice. M^{me}. Jaubert did not keep her dissatisfaction to herself:

"Allons donc, lui dis-je une fois, impatientée; vous repandez comme dans une fable le ferait un champignon accusé d'être vénéneux: C'est ma nature."

"Bravo! c'est cela même, ma bonne amie."

"Et voilà le malade ravi, sans se soucier d'amitiés précieuses qu'il s'était aliénées."

We are naturally reminded of the recollections of the poet by Lady Duff Gordon, but this intimacy of twenty years furnishes more abundant details—some painful and some characteristically humorous—about his private life and talk. He delighted in telling one story of his wife's distress at a more than usually violent attack of his illness in the night. In the midst of sobs he heard her repeat:—

"Non, Henri, non; tu ne feras pas cela, tu ne mourras pas! tu auras pitié! j'ai déjà perdu mon perroquet ce matin; si tu mourais, je serais trop malheureuse!"

"C'était un ordre, ajoutait-il, j'ai obéi, j'ai continué de vivre; vous comprenez, mon amie, quand on me donne de bonnes raisons. . ."

Heine's name for M^{me}. Jaubert was "Petite Fée;" and he exulted in the *droits de moribondage* he had established when she promised to visit him at his own home after a last visit paid to her when he was unable to walk. The promise was fulfilled throughout the remaining seven years of the poet's life, and her last interview with him was only four days before his death; he talked with his usual ease, but gravely, and his last words were a warning to come back soon or it would be too late.

To Alfred de Musset M^{me}. Jaubert is not only a fairy, but a godmother besides; he calls himself throughout by the name she has bestowed on him, and profits by the supposed relationship to address to her all the caresses and the petulance of a spoilt child. One of his letters ends, "Adieu, marraine, il y a bien peu de monde que j'aime autant que cette petite fée toujours bonne, qui se tient debout sur vos petits pieds." And it is a standing jest with him to ask the little "blonde aux yeux noirs" if she has begun to grow yet. But the poet was not always equally amiable. The *cadre* given to these *Souvenirs* is in the form of a conversation, apparently after de Musset's death, between M^{me}. Jaubert and Berryer, who was an admirer of the poet, with Ernest Picard *en tiers*. More than twenty of de Musset's letters are given, mostly with a view to elucidating the history

of the verses *Sur une Morte*, published in the *Revue des deux Mondes* in 1842, which caused a considerable social sensation because it was generally understood that the lady therein dissected was *vivante, bien vivante*. M^{me}. de Belgiojoso and her husband, one of a trio of princely tenors who were the delight of Paris at this time, play a considerable part in the *Souvenirs*; and the beginning of the end of the good understanding between the poet and the princess is traced to his rashness in accepting her challenge to attempt a caricature of her features.

"Un trait rapide traça un petit trois-quarts, où l'œil immense était placé de face, et pour la tournure, une pose au peu abandonnée, en exagérant la maigreur complétait une ressemblance prise en caricature.

"Toutes les personnes présentes se précipitaient pour voir, et souriaient sans se récrier. Elle avait, un air d'indifférence de très bon goût, répéta: 'Il y a quelque chose,' et ferma l'album.

"Mon rôle de maîtresse de maison m'y autorisant, je m'emparai du livre et le mis, à l'abri des curieux.

"Vous avez brûlé vos vaisseaux, dis-je au poète.

"Cependant, madame, je n'ai jamais été plus épris qu'en la regardant tandis que je traçais ce croquis.

"Tant pis, dis-je vivement, vous l'avez blessée."

And a few days afterwards a long, lamentable, serio-comic letter comes to prove the justice of this foreboding; the poet has written confidently as usual: "On lui en a fait une réponse, ô marraine!! une réponse . . . imprimable." After which the verses in question were written, and a good many letters and confidences exchanged of a sort that would scarcely be considered quite "printable" on this side of the Channel, the end being a sort of reconciliation, in proof of which the poem remained unprinted till after de Musset's death. It may be a question now whether more was not made of the matter than it deserved, but there is vigour as well as venom in the last stanza:—

"Elle est morte et n'a point vécu,
Elle faisait semblant de vivre;
De sa main est tombé le livre
Dans lequel elle n'a rien lu."

The glimpses given of Berryer as *châtelain* of Angerville are very pleasant, and there is the same sort of easy reference to passages of contemporary history all through the volumes as in the best sort of French memoirs of earlier dates. M^{me}. Jaubert holds that the institution of the *salon* became extinct after 1848, but her book proves that some of the elements of the society which culminated in *salons* survived down to the establishment of the later and happier Republic. In the recollections of Lanfrey, as in those of Berryer, the writer gives us to understand, without effort or consciousness, that the social and the political world touch, or rather overlap, and that the leading spirits in each meet upon equal terms in the ground common to both. In England we have had famous literary and famous political hostesses, but we have nothing answering to the social ideal of which M^{me}. Jaubert reminds us—a society in which the intercourse of friendly intimacy is the first thing, but in which every intimate has to contribute as

much as would serve to pay his footing in the outer world of larger ambitions; a society in which world-wide celebrities may appear as the social equals of men and women whose only distinction is their power of receiving and communicating thoughts and impressions with à propos and grace.

The recollections of 1847 and 1848 refer mostly to a little romance with a tragic ending, which has, perhaps, been somewhat *brodée* by the narrator. The account of Pierre Lanfrey, the historian of Napoleon, contains much that will be new and interesting to English readers. He was a dutiful son, and M^{me}. Jaubert prints some of his earliest letters to his mother as well as those to herself. The ambitious, industrious, slightly priggish bachelor, who was kind to children, reminds us unexpectedly of Mr. Buckle. It is curious to find that he refrained on one occasion from calling on his old friend because he was afraid of encountering Victor Hugo and his surrounding admirers.

M^{me}. Jaubert is the sister of the Comte d'Alton Shée, mentioned in these *Memoirs*, parts of which were first published in the *Revue de France*. In their present form they make an attractive volume, for which our best thanks are due to Heine's "*petite fée*."

EDITH SIMCOX.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. (Murray.) The despatches of the Duke of Wellington have long been famous; and the volume now issued, which is the eighth of the series, is not less worthy of public attention than its predecessors. It has, too, an additional attraction to those interested in Irish affairs—who at this time is not?—in that it dwells much on the state of Ireland in the years 1831 and 1832, which bear a strong resemblance to the present time. We find, indeed, almost a repetition of the outrages with which we have lately become so familiar, similar complaints from the Irish and similar causes for their disaffection. The seditious and treasonable speeches and placards and threatening letters might pass for the originals of some published in our daily papers. Take, for instance, the following extract from a Dublin paper of 1832:—

"O'Connell will probably, on his arrival in the country, warn the people, according to custom, against illegal acts. That fallacy is easily corrected through the medium of his agents and his servile press, which incessantly inflame the people. It is indeed impossible that any country can remain exempt from rebellion in which such a press is permitted as now circulates its poison. O'Connell's papers are read in every hamlet in every county of Ireland by the most active and intelligent of the people, who communicate the substance of each day's treason to the remainder in conversation. A club and subscription for this purpose exist in every parish, and afford considerable aid to the seditious papers. The general purpose is thus propagated to the remotest quarters from the centre, and perfect sympathy and co-operation is ensured. The most atrocious language is daily used in the Catholic provincial papers, degrading the Government, the Church, and the proprietors. The despotism of this mob authority is intolerable. A Catholic nobleman or gentleman who ventured to think for himself would be as readily denounced as a Protestant. The whole influence of the priesthood is in full activity, and it is certain that in any contest which may arise the number of Catholics in the army would seriously embarrass."

All this, very naturally, called for a great many letters from the Duke, which are written in the clear and concise style for which he was re-

markable. The Reform Bill excited much ill-feeling against the Duke, who was actually followed by a hooting mob from the Tower to Lincoln's Inn, pelting him with mud, and this, too, on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo! Several pages are occupied with a detail of preparations against a threatened outbreak in London, and the most minute directions were given by the Duke as to the disposition of the troops in different parts of the metropolis. Like other great men, the Duke was wrong in many of his conclusions. For instance, he believed "the existence of the Church of Ireland depends on the continuance of the union;" yet we have seen the former disestablished, while the latter endures. As for Repeal, he declared: "O'Connell is certainly driving at the Repeal of the Act of Union, and I cannot doubt that he knows that the Repeal must occasion the dissolution of the connexion with Great Britain." "He will work at the Repeal in Parliament, and out of Parliament in Ireland. If he should fail, as he will, he and his followers will then commence a sort of desultory plan of operations against the Government, having for its object to prevent all business." The last sentence will remind of Irish obstruction as it exists in our day. History repeats itself as much as perhaps is possible in the relations of England and Ireland.

London Notes: A Lost Charter: The Tradition of London Stone. By H. C. Coote, F.S.A. (London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.) Though the City of London has always been most careful about the preservation of its records, Mr. Coote suspects, and in fact proves from the evidence of Richard of Devizes and other contemporary historians, that one of the most important charters has not only been lost, but that no abstract or record of it remains. During the early Norman kings, the portreeve was merely a nominee of the king. The earliest charter conferring the right of electing a mayor on the citizens was granted by John in 1214; but the historians alluded to all describe the formal grant of the privilege by John when he was attempting to seize the throne during his brother's absence in 1191, and was anxious for the support of the citizens of London. That so important a matter must have been duly recorded in some document is most probable, considering that the privilege remained undisputed after the return of Richard I., although there is no mention of a previous grant in the well-known charter of 1214. What has become of the lost charter must be left to conjecture. Perhaps the researches of the present learned custodian of the City records may throw some light on the matter. As to London Stone, Mr. Coote conjectures it to be a portion of the house of FitzAylwin, the first mayor, and thus connected in men's minds with the lordship of the City, as appears from the words of Jack Cade on his entry into London.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND CO. send us a substantial volume by Mr. W. G. Marshall, M.A., entitled *Through America; or, Nine Months in the United States*. In the course of his journey Mr. Marshall visited the Empire City, Niagara Falls, Utah and other Western States, San Francisco, the Yosemite Valley, &c. His work contains a large number of illustrations, of which many are exceedingly interesting, if not always original; and in this matter Mr. Marshall is more straightforward than many people think it necessary to be nowadays, for in his Preface he tells us from whom he obtained permission to copy illustrations. Mr. Marshall makes a touching appeal to his critics for a little consideration for his book as being his first literary venture, but we really do not see that there was much occasion for so doing. The book is written, for the most part, in a pleasant

and interesting way, and we only quarrel with his devoting too much space to Mormonism. As this is a subject in which he evidently takes a deep interest it would have been, perhaps, better to have treated it in a separate volume.

Lilian Adelaide Neilson. By M. A. de Leine. (Newman.) This is a very short and unassuming account, from personal acquaintance, of one of the most popular, if not the most accomplished, of modern actresses. Little direct biographical detail is given, but the author by implication protests against any harsh view being taken of Miss Neilson's character.

Congrès provincial des Orientalistes français. Compte-rendu de la première Session, 1875. 1er Bulletin. (St.-Etienne: Theolier Frères.) The French Orientalists have held two more provincial meetings since the congress of St.-Etienne in 1875. Consequently, this volume of Transactions, consisting of papers on Egyptological subjects by savants of various nationalities, edited with introductory and biographical notices by the President of the congress, Baron Textor de Ravisi, appears several years after date. It is to be regretted that the publication of the work should have been so long delayed. Five years count for much in the annals of modern science; and already the valuable memoir of M. Golénischeff on "An Ancient Chapter of the Book of the Dead," and Dr. A. Weidemann's excellent paper on "The Immortality of the Soul according to the Ancient Egyptians," suffer disadvantage by being read so long after delivery. Each writer offers his own explanation of the nature of the *Ka*, and both interpretations are already superseded by the more recent researches of Prof. Maspero and M. Le Page Renouf. The *Ka*, as we now know, can neither be rendered as "the name of the man in a higher sense" (Weidemann) nor as "being, person, individual, type, form" (Golénischeff). The *Ka* of the Egyptians corresponded, in fact, to the *genius*, or *imago*, of the Latins, and was a kind of spiritual double, like the *Fravishi* of the Iranians. As the *Ka* accompanied the man in life, so it survived him after death, and was believed to have its *post-mortem* abiding-place in the funereal statue of the deceased. As many as twenty duplicate statues are sometimes found in the *serdabs*, or walled recesses, of tombs of the Ancient Empire; the object of this multiplication of portraits being to ensure a perpetual shrine, or support, for the *Ka*. In an able paper lately communicated to the Asiatic Society, Prof. Maspero has shown that those who performed the customary periodical rites in honour of the dead believed themselves to be in the spiritual presence of the deceased, as represented by his funereal statue, the visible shrine of the invisible *Ka*.* *A propos* of his text, which treats of the walking of the deceased in company with his *Ka*, M. Golénischeff points out that free movement, after the mummified and bandaged state of death, was among the highest felicities of the Egyptian Elysium; adding this pregnant remark—"les Egyptiens comprenaient bien que seul le mouvement était la vie, et qu'en dehors du mouvement, il n'y avait que la mort." M. Chabas, taking for his theme the funereal libations of the Egyptians, shows how water was deemed to be the essential principle of life, and aridity a synonym for death. As Osiris himself was resuscitated by the effusion of water, so the revivification of the mummy must depend on restored moisture; hence the importance attached to perpetuated funereal rites and offerings, in which libations of pure water played a prominent part. "L'Hymne au Char du Roi,"

translated by Dr. Ermann, of Berlin, from an inscribed potsherd in the Edinburgh Museum, abounds in alliterative conceits, and is more curious than interesting. It was probably composed for some Pharaoh of the Nineteenth or Twentieth Dynasty. But by far the most attractive article in the volume is Prof. Lieblein's paper, headed "Les Egyptiens connaissent-ils le Mouvement de la Terre?" Replying to this question by an exhaustive comparison of texts, the learned writer shows that the Egyptians were unquestionably acquainted with the motion of the earth. In a hieratic inscription of the period of the Ancient Empire, it is said, for instance, that "the earth navigates the celestial ocean in like manner with the sun and the stars;" and, again, in a remarkable passage of the great Harris papyrus we read how "Pthah moulded man, created the gods, made the sky, and formed the earth revolving in space." In both these examples, the word "*rer*" expresses the act of circulating or revolving. At the same time, as M. Revillout has elsewhere pointed out, "*rer*" is also used in the sense of "surrounding," and must necessarily be so translated in texts which will bear no other interpretation. Prof. Lieblein maintains that the Egyptians, whose astronomical skill enabled them to determine the periods of the solar year and the heliacal rising of Sothis, based their knowledge of the movement of the earth upon exact observations, and not upon mere conjecture. Among the Greeks of classic times, it was only the Pythagoreans, says Aristotle, who were acquainted with this important truth; and Prof. Lieblein suggests that Pythagoras may have learned it during his travels in Egypt. Baron Textor de Ravisi, while premising that he is no Egyptologist, contributes an ingenious essay on the rhythm of Egyptian poetry; a paper on Egyptian war-chariots, with illustrations from the monuments; and a lengthy dissertation on the psychology, demonology, and superstitious practices of the ancient inhabitants of the Nile Valley. This last would have been more advantageously published as a separate work. As it is, the original and editorial matter supplied by the learned President fills more than five hundred pages out of 576, and over-weights the volume.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are pained to learn that Father Foley, S.J., has nearly lost his sight from cataract. He is, however, working hard at the seventh volume of the *Records of the Society of Jesus*, which will give a summary of the English Province and the names and short notices of all its members, from its commencement in 1621 until 1773. It involves a very large number of the old English Catholic families. A catalogue of upwards of one thousand aliases, beneath which the real parties have lain concealed for ages, will be given in an Appendix. Father Foley's enthusiasm may be measured by the fact that he purposely defers a surgical operation in the hope of leaving his rough MS. in a complete state, so that another may carry the work through the press should the effort to restore his sight prove unsuccessful.

THE second volume of Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s *Encyclopædic Dictionary* is nearly all printed. It will comprise B and a small part of C. Arrangements have been made to hasten the preparation of the work, so that two volumes may be brought out yearly. Every pains is being taken to make the vocabulary much more complete than that of any previous dictionary.

MR. S. C. HALL announces the publication, through Messrs. Griffith and Farran, of a series of 220 short poems entitled *Rhymes in Council: Aphorisms Versified*. They are wr in his

eighty-first year, and he bequeaths them as a legacy to his kind—"the result of knowledge based on experience and matured by thought, the proceeds of a long life."

A COLLECTION of eight MS. poems and letters of Burns was sold at Edinburgh by Messrs. Chapman on April 18. The total amount realised was £210 10s. 6d. The following were some of the lots:—"Holy Willie's Prayer," on three pages foolscap, with a note by another hand (£31 10s.); "Yestreen I had a Pint o' Wine" and "The Night it was a Haly Night," both on the same sheet (£15 4s. 6d.); "There was an Auld Man and he had a Bad Wife" (£15 15s.); Poetical Epistle to Mr. Willm. Stewart, unpublished (£39 18s.); Address to the Right Honble. W— P—, signed "John Barleycorn," on three pages foolscap (38 17s.); and a Letter addressed to Mr. W. Stewart, unpublished (£38 17s.).

MISS MATHILDE BLIND's forthcoming poem, *The Prophecy of St. Oran*, will be published immediately by Messrs. Newman and Co. The volume includes, also, a number of lyric and narrative pieces and a series of sonnets.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW AND Co. will publish in one volume in a few days a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Francis Hitchman's *Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.*, which has been for some time in preparation.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co. are about to publish *The Purchase of Gas and Water Works*, by Mr. Arthur Silverthorne, C.E., which has been prepared from statistics of the chief local authorities of the United Kingdom.

MR. EBSWORTH has nearly finished a fresh volume of *Roxburghe Ballads* for the Ballad Society. They are chiefly political—on Titus Oates and his times.

WE understand that the Rev. W. B. Crickmer, of Beverley, is engaged on the *Greek Testament Englished*, a translation in which he proposes to give the absolute value and force of each Greek word in the corresponding English equivalent, irrespective of its grammatical order. The work will be published at an early date by Mr. Elliot Stock.

CAPT. DE CARTERET-BISSON is actively engaged in bringing out the third volume of his work on the Oxford and Cambridge Certificate and Local Examinations, which will contain the complete returns of all these examinations from their commencement in 1858 to the present time. A new and revised edition of *Our Schools and Colleges*, by the same author, is also promised during this month.

THE May issue of *Harper's Magazine* will include papers on "George Eliot" and "Thomas Carlyle," interesting because of the close associations of the writers of the papers with their subjects, and for the illustrations with which they are accompanied. Mr. C. Kegan Paul was long a friend of Mrs. Cross, and in a reverent spirit reports much as to her personality and associations. His article is accompanied by a portrait—the first, we believe, printed in any periodical—and by likenesses also of Mr. Lewes and Elizabeth Evans ("Dinah Morris," in part), as well as by various views. Mr. M. D. Conway is the writer of the Carlyle article, and gives a number of conversations with Mr. Carlyle, particularly while with him in Edinburgh at the time of the famous address. The illustrations include early and later portraits of Mr. Carlyle, portraits of his mother and wife, and views of Craigenputtock and of other places associated with the Carlyles.

THE season of scientific congresses is setting in. Invitations have been sent out for an International Congress of Orientalists at Berlin in September. An international gathering of

* See also Prof. Maspero's paper on the nature of the *Ka* contributed to the Third Congress of Provincial Orientalists, Lyons, 1879; and M. Le Page Renouf's Fourth Hibbert Lecture, 1879.

Spelling Reformers is to take place in the same city a little later. Another invitation has just been received from the Society of Finnish Literature, which intends to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary from June 30 to July 2 at Helsingfors. The programme of papers to be read is most tempting, though we miss any papers on Accadian literature and its relation to Finnish and Lappish. Scholars wishing to join the congress should apply to the secretary, F. W. Rothsten, Helsingfors.

A WORK entitled *Colonel Gordon in Central Africa* will be published by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. early in May, mainly composed of extracts from letters written home by Col. Gordon in 1874-79 during his Governor-Generalship of the Soudan in Upper Egypt. The work deals largely with the efforts made by Col. Gordon for the suppression of the slave-trade in those regions of Central Africa, and it also throws much curious light on the subject of the relations subsisting between Abyssinia and Egypt. The editor is Dr. George Birkbeck Hill.

WE read in the *Index* that in America, as well as in Germany, it is proposed to hold a centennial celebration this year of the publication of Kant's *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft*.

A *Life of Christ*, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which has been for many years in progress but was recently suspended, will shortly be completed.

MR. ALBANY DE FONBLANQUE'S valuable handbook, *How we are Governed*, has been translated into French under the title of *Le Gouvernement anglais: ses Organes, son Fonctionnement* (Paris: Germer Baillière), with a Preface by the prominent politician, M. Henri Brisson. The translation is made from the thirteenth edition, published in 1879.

A GERMAN translation of the Rev. J. Sibree's valuable work on Madagascar has just been published by Messrs. Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

DR. F. H. STRATMANN has printed to the end of H of his Supplement to his *Dictionary of the Old-English Language* of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

DR. EMIL HAUSKECHT has finished his edition of the romance of the *Sowdane of Babylone* for the Early English Text Society. He has examined the French MS. in the Hanover Library, and finds that it is not the original of the English romance.

MR. SIDNEY J. HERRTAGE'S new edition of Sir David Lyndesay's *Monarchie* is now printing for the Early-English Text Society.

MR. FURNIVALL'S test-search for the Inventory of Shakspeare's goods at New Place, which was expected to be among the eight-and-twenty boxes of old Inventories at the Probate Office in Somerset House, has come to an end with the moral certainty that Shakspeare's Inventory is not in these boxes. The search has been, of course, conducted by the officer in charge of the documents, Mr. J. Chaloner-Smith, the Superintendent of the Reading Room. He has dived into every part of every box so as thoroughly to test its contents, and has shown every Inventory as he unrolled it to Mr. Furnivall. About three hours have been given to each box, so that a fair trial of its contents has been made. The result is that only some two or three per cent. of the wills are before 1640, the great bulk lying between 1660 and 1700, though a few go down to 1724. Of the wills before 1640 most are about 1530. No will has been found between 1600 and 1630. The conclusion forced on the searchers is that the bags containing the late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Inventories have perished—no doubt burnt in the Fire of London—while some of those of the latter half

of the seventeenth century were preserved with a few separate Inventories of the sixteenth century. This test-search has made Mr. Furnivall give up his previous intention of appealing to the Treasury for funds for a complete calendar of the Inventories.

MR. W. J. ROLFE'S excellent editions of Shakspeare's Plays, the School and College Series, are to be introduced into the English market. Their annual sale in the United States has now reached thirty thousand, and is steadily increasing. His last two issues are *The Taming of the Shrew* and *All's Well that Ends Well*. *Coriolanus* and the *Comedy of Errors* are far advanced at press; and Mr. Rolfe is now at *Cymbeline* and *Measure for Measure*, which he hopes to finish in July and have published in the autumn. In *The Shrew* and *All's Well* the critical extracts in the Introductions are from Hazlitt, Mrs. Jameson, Schlegel, Verplanck, Dowden, and Furnivall; while the Notes are as full of helpful illustrative matter as in former volumes of the series, with extracts from Knight, the Cowden Clarkes, &c., on the places and minor characters of the plays. The usual Indexes of words and phrases explained are also added. In *The Shrew* Mr. Rolfe wisely adopts the view of Prof. Grant White and other late writers who hold that the old play of *The Taming of a Shrew*, 1594, was recast by some adapter, and strengthened by Shakspeare only in the scenes in which Katherine, Petruchio, and Grumio appear, and in the Induction. The evident power and developed humour of Shakspeare's part of the play have induced Mr. Rolfe to favour, as other critics have done, "a date not earlier than 1597, and possibly a year or two later." In *All's Well*, Mr. Rolfe recognises the work of two periods of Shakspeare's art, and says, "There can be little doubt, we think, that the play is a revision of *The Love Labours Won*, included in Meres's often-quoted list," and so of the dates 1592-93 and 1601-3.

THE following are the arrangements after Easter at the Royal Institution:—Prof. Dewar will on Tuesday next begin a course of six lectures on "The Non-Metallic Elements;" Prof. Tyndall will, on Thursday next, begin a course of six lectures on "Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism;" and Prof. Morley will, on Saturday next, begin a course of three lectures on "Scotland's Part in English Literature," to be followed by a lecture on "Thomas Carlyle." On Saturday, May 21, Prof. E. C. Turner, of the University of St. Petersburg, will begin a course of five lectures on "The Great Modern Writers of Russia." The Friday evening discourses will probably be given by Prof. J. Stuart Blackie, on "The Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands;" by the Hon. George C. Brodrick, on "The Land-Systems of England and of Ireland;" by Mr. Francis Galton, on "Mental Images and Vision;" by Mr. Walter H. Pollock, on "Shakspeare Criticism;" by Prof. H. E. Roscoe, on "The Artificial Production of Indigo;" by Prof. W. G. Adams, on "Magnetic Disturbance, Auroræ, and Earth Currents;" and by Prof. Dewar, on "Origin and Identity of Spectra."

WE take the following notes from the *Revue Critique*:—Almost up to the last days of his life M. Paulin Paris was at work upon an examination into certain points connected with the history of Francis I., especially concerning his private life. This work was left nearly complete, and will shortly be published. The *Ecole des Langues Orientales* has just issued *Recueil de Documents sur l'Asie centrale*, translated from the Chinese by M. Imbault-Huart. The forthcoming volumes of the same series are:—*Histoire universelle*, translated from the Armenian by M. Dulaurier; *Histoire du Bureau des Interprètes de Pékin*, by M. Deveria; and

La Chronique de Nestor, translated from the Russian, with notes, by M. Louis Leger.

THE French Société des Etudes Historiques has selected the following subjects for the two Raymond prizes (of 1,000 frs. each) for 1882:—The condition of the peasantry in the sixteenth century, from the accession of Francis I. to the death of Henri II.; The history of the Danubian principalities, from the Turkish invasion to the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi.

THE French novelist, M. Alphonse Daudet, has written a sort of literary autobiography, under the title of "Histoire de mes Livres," which is now appearing in the pages of the *Indépendance Belge*. The first instalment gives the genesis of *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné*, by which his fame was established. Incidentally he gives an interesting glimpse of a group of five writers, then equally unread and moneyless, who used to meet on Sundays in the rooms of one of their number, Gustave Flaubert. The other four were—Daudet himself, Tourguéneff, Goncourt, and Zola. After the first success of *Fromont*, only six years ago, the author of *L'Assommoir* exclaimed, "Nous ne nous vendrons jamais, nous autres!" The following passage also is worthy of quotation:—

"Bientôt les tirages se succédèrent, puis ce furent des demandes de traduction pour l'Italie, l'Allemagne, l'Espagne, la Suède, le Danemark; l'Angleterre y vint aussi, mais tardivement; c'est le pays où j'ai été le plus lent à pénétrer avec un goût minutieux des choses intimes qui là, mieux qu'ailleurs, semblait-il, aurait dû plaire."

THE town of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, the capital of the Canary Islands, boasts two periodicals—the *Revista de Canarias* and the *Museo Canario*—both of which give some space to literary subjects.

THE *Rassegna Settimanale* for April 10 has, for its London Letter, notices of some recent books about Ireland and of Carlyle's *Reminiscences*, signed "H. Z."

M. CALMANN LÉVY announces *L'Histoire d'une Parisienne*, by M. Octave Feuillet.

PROF. LAMY, of the University of Louvain, is engaged upon a critical edition of the unpublished works of St. Ephrem, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris and the British Museum. The text will be accompanied by a translation and a commentary. Of two volumes, the first is announced by the *Revue critique internationale* to be almost ready.

A FIRST volume has just appeared, under the auspices of the Société des Bibliophiles liégeois, of *Papiers de Jean-Remi de Chestret, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Revolution liégeoise (1789-91)*.

A POSTHUMOUS volume—the eighth and last—has just been published (Paris: Calmann Lévy) of Mortimer-Ternaux's *Histoire de la Terreur*, edited by the Baron de Layre.

ANOTHER posthumous work of importance is the second volume of H. Fournel's *Les Berbères: Etude sur la Conquête de l'Afrique par les Arabes d'après les Textes arabes imprimés*, completed, after the death of the author, by M. Gustave Dugat (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale).

A NEW edition of the complete works of the Russian poet Nekrasov has just appeared. Unlike similar editions of Russian classics, it is issued at a price (three roubles) which makes it obtainable by readers of all classes. It contains all the poems included by the author himself in the 1873 edition and in the *Last Songs* published in 1877, as well as those which have appeared in various periodicals since his death. Indexes are also added.

NOTWITHSTANDING its late extraordinary attempt to suppress the Malo-Russian language, the Russian Press Censorship has authorised

the publication of a miscellany, the *Luna*, which is to contain some productions, hitherto unprinted, of Shevchenko, and contributions by Kostomarov, Levitski, Staritski, and others.

MESSRS. TEUBNER'S announcements include:—*Die homerischen Verbalformen systematisch zusammengestellt*, by the late E. Frohwein, with a Preface by Prof. B. Delbrück; *Abriss der Quellenkunde der griechischen u. römischen Geschichte*, Part II., by Arnold Schaefer; *Einführung in die homerischen Gedichte*, by Dr. A. Gemoll; "*Das Tonsystem und die Tonarten des christlichen Abendlandes, ihre Beziehungen zur griechisch-römischen Musik und ihre Entwicklung bis auf die Schule Guido's von Arezzo*. Mit einer Wiederherstellung der Musiktheorie Berno's von der Reichenau, nach einer Karlsruher Handschrift," by W. Brambach; *Κροῖστον ἐπιδρομὴ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν θεολογίαν παραδεδομένων*, edited by C. Lang; *Fragmenta geographorum Græcorum et Latinorum*, collected, &c., by C. Frick; *Imp. Justiniani Novellæ quæ vocantur sive constitutiones quæ extra Codicem supersunt*, edited by C. E. Zachariæ; *Quintiliani declamationes quæ supersunt CXLV.*, edited by C. Ritter; and *Vorlesungen über die Theorie des Magnatismus*, by Prof. F. Neumann.

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS of the Edinburgh University have decided to celebrate their tercentenary in 1883 by the publication of a history of the university, and by a formal ceremony, to which representatives from other universities will be invited. The inaugural speech of the Earl of Rosebery as Lord Rector will probably be postponed to the same occasion.

A GERMAN translation has appeared (Bonn: Nolte) of M. Spiridon Lambros' pamphlet on the monastic libraries of Mount Athos.

THE author who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Hyazinth Wackerle" has just brought out a new series of poems in the Swabian dialect.

By a mistake for which we cannot account we regret to say that, in the ACADEMY of April 9, the name of Mr. H. Calvert Appleby, of Hull, who was announced to have in hand a book upon Carlyle, was printed as Mr. H. C. Calverley.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

THE latest of the three deaths which have made the winter of 1880-81 memorable in English history does not, like its two fore-runners, concern the ACADEMY, except in part. We have not here to give any account of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, as a statesman, but only as a man of letters and, to some extent, as an orator. It is true that, as usual, it is impossible wholly to separate the different aspects; but they must be separated as well as may be. Nor is it needful to give more than a very brief sketch of the external events of Lord Beaconsfield's life. Before these columns are read scores of daily newspapers will have reminded our readers that Lord Beaconsfield was born on December 21, 1805, and was thus in his seventy-sixth year at the time of his death; that he was educated more or less privately; that he travelled a good deal in early life; unsuccessfully contested Wycombe in 1832, was successful at Maidstone in 1837, and, after exchanging the Kentish borough for Shrewsbury, settled down at last into a sort of freehold of the seat for Buckinghamshire, which he only gave up in order to enter the House of Lords five years ago. He had married shortly after his first entrance into Parliament; and, when Mr. Gladstone came into power at the end of 1868, Mr. Disraeli, instead of (as some people who misjudged him curiously thought he would do) himself retiring to the Upper House,

accepted a peerage for his wife, which she enjoyed not quite four years. His successive tenures of office may be here omitted with only the remark that, as his retirement in 1868 produced *Lothair*, so did his retirement in 1880 produce *Endymion*. It is more to the purpose to note that, between the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Disraeli was known as something of a dandy, and as a very decided leader of the Young England movement. Both points are of importance in estimating his literary as well as his political character.

Long and brilliant as was Lord Beaconsfield's political career, it was far exceeded in length, if not in brilliancy, by his career as a man of letters. It is, perhaps, worth noting at this moment, when the proposal is being made to limit copyright to half-a-century, irrespective of the life of the author, that the writer of the *Life of Schiller* and the writer of *Vivian Grey* would, had such a scheme been actually at work, have outlived their copyrights. The interval between *Vivian Grey* and *Endymion* is immense in point of time; it is singularly narrow in any other respect. Although in *The Revolutionary Epick*, and in one or two other unimportant pieces, Mr. Disraeli trespassed into verse, prose, and almost only one description of prose, was his real literary field. The novel of politics and social satire, with a strong infusion of the romantic element, was his forte. Sometimes, though rarely, as in the *Life of Lord George Bentinck*, the fictitious element dropped out; sometimes, as in *Popanilla*, *Ixion*, and to a certain extent in *Alroy*, satire and romance had it all their own way; once in the memorable novel of *Henrietta Temple*, and again to some extent in *Venetia*, romance ruled alone; sometimes, as in *Contarini Fleming*, the author seemed to aim more at delineating individual character than anything else. But, on the whole, the books by which Lord Beaconsfield will be most (we do not say most deservedly) remembered are *Vivian Grey*, *Coningsby*, *Sybil*, *Tancred*, *Lothair*, *Endymion*, which deserve the full description given above. The merits of all these books are, on any just estimate, extraordinarily high, though they are unequally present; and, though no single book of their author, with the doubtful exception of *Henrietta Temple*, deserves unqualified praise, that extraordinary *tour de force* is, perhaps, the only novel, not merely of its author but of any other, in which love-making pure and simple supports a book. Everywhere else the author touches a great many springs. The almost unequalled power of sarcastic and, at the same time, really illustrative epigram which Lord Beaconsfield possessed lights his novels up; his love of personal anecdote and gossip gives them a living and human interest; his knowledge of the world and of business saves them from being trifling; his remarkable imaginative power, his freaks of fancy, and even the "gorgeousness of upholstery," of which he has been accused, prevent them from appearing dull or commonplace. There is, indeed, always in them a certain amount of what may be called wilful mystification. Partly a kind of amiable mischief of which he was never devoid, and partly a true sense of art, made Lord Beaconsfield mix up and embroil his portraits in a manner very puzzling to simple-minded people, who merely wanted to be told "Who's who." The odd way in which Byron and Shelley are portrayed in *Venetia* might have served as a warning to the good persons who a few months ago were racking their brains over Lord Roehampton and Prince Florestan.

One great merit of Lord Beaconsfield's novels remains to be mentioned. He is sometimes called unreal; but in truth hardly any writer has truer touches of humanity. The gambling scene in *The Young Duke* (one of the

poorest of his books as a whole) would have done honour to Thackeray or Flaubert; and more amiable instances of the same power abound. When *Endymion* appeared, a great opponent of Lord Beaconsfield's policy remarked to the present writer on the vivid sense of association and human interest shown by the passage about St. James's Street. Perhaps, with all his supposed yearnings after vague Oriental splendours, no place was so real to Lord Beaconsfield as London; and it is hardly a hyperbole to say that to few men was London so real as to him. He had the historic sense of the nation of his birth, and he transferred it to the nation of his adoption. The face-to-face withstandings of St. Stephen's, the obscurer contests on country hustings, the infinite delights of the political battle, were to him intensely actual; and yet he realised all the generations of men who had fought and conquered and fallen before his days. Such a man could not be other than a Tory at heart, whatever measures he might be found supporting at one time or another.

The power of epigram which has been mentioned as only part of Lord Beaconsfield's equipment as a novelist was a still greater part of his equipment as an orator. Probably no one else in the memory of the present generation has had, as he had, the knack of summarising men and things in terse phrases which were really luminous because they were always true in the main, though they may have been put with the one-sidedness essential to the epigrammatist. It was the rarest thing in the world to read a speech of Lord Beaconsfield's which contained nothing quotable; and the quotations, unlike most such, were not likely to be forgotten. In some of the gifts of the orator he was indeed deficient. He could not condense complicated facts into luminous exposition as some of his rivals could; perhaps a certain indolence, which naturally goes with extreme mental quickness, accounts for this. He could not be virtuously indignant or contagiously enthusiastic; he saw all sides of the question too clearly for that. But in a careless, Olympian scorn which never failed to hit the joint in the armour; in flashing little side-lights of insight on his subjects; in adjusting exactly the fitting commonplaces of compliment and sympathy on worthy occasions, it may be doubted whether he has ever had an equal—he certainly never has had a superior.

In brief space and time only the most general aspects of a large subject can here be touched upon. In particular, an interesting and much debated point—the style of Lord Beaconsfield—cannot be dealt with. Nor, in truth, is it altogether fitting to analyse such points minutely at such a moment. Readers of books have not lost much, perhaps, by Lord Beaconsfield's death, for he has already given them what he had to give. But that a great light has gone out of the parliamentary debates no one, whatever his political views may be, is at all likely to deny. Lord Beaconsfield's foes said that he rather dazzled than illuminated, but they never charged him with want of brightness. On the other hand, those who acknowledged themselves his followers, without approving every act of his political career or regarding him with the slavish devotion which has sometimes been professed in England towards public men, fixed upon this one quality of brightness as their special reason for admiration. Lord Beaconsfield always saw, and he always enabled those who had eyes to see to see likewise, if not as he saw, yet how he saw. It is the constant presence of this quality of light in his literary work which gives it its value.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

THERE have also died during the past week the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, whose gift of

eloquence was no less conspicuous as a lecturer than from the pulpit; Dr. W. Hardwicke, coroner of Central Middlesex, and author of some works on sanitation; and the Rev. R. Burgess, Prebendary of St. Paul's, who published *The Topography and Antiquities of Rome* in 1831 and *Greece and the Levant* in 1835.

"TO A GREAT AND GOOD PHYSICIAN."

THE following poem was addressed to Dr. Kidd, some years ago, by a grateful patient whose name, if we were at liberty to publish it would be recognised as not unknown in literature:—

God hears to-day, and every day, for thee
Blessings and prayers uncounted; therefore hear
Once for thyself, to greet thee this New Year,
What He hears always:—little though it be
That words can tell. We thank Him for thy life,
Fulfilled in one strong, simple, selfless strife
With pain and ill; that, never taking breath
For one hour's ease, wrestles all day with death,
And conquers in His Name; and for the power
For soul and body's aid, that is thy dower,—
The mighty gift of healing, half of God,
And half of some steep journey nobly trod,
Some sublime hour of sacrifice in youth,
Where the two ways met,—this world's praise, and
Truth.

Is not the time of trial without fear
Because the comfort of thy voice is near?
Have we not known how, all these years gone by,
Wherever called thee the most hopeless cry;
Wherever want most sad, and pain most sore,
Wherever most thy heart was pierced and rent,
Through the dark hours thy steadfast watchings
wore,
The touches of thy tenderness were spent,
Till from the saved, the succoured, the consoled,
One blessing wraps thy name a thousandfold?

Ah, to how many a man, like Hercules,
Hast thou brought home out of the gates of death
The best-beloved, and joined hands of these
That parted hopeless;—or brought back the breath
Which even to the last had ebbed away
In little, lovely, moaning forms that lay
Chill on their mothers' bosoms! Who shall say
Of what deliverances from what despairs
How many still are mindful in their prayers,
And still remember thee by! At thy door
Even now what anxious faces evermore
Wait for the pity of thine eyes to cross
The story of their sickness or their loss;
And no one goes away without some balm,
The pain made softer, or the fear more calm.
What restless forms to-day are lying, bound
On sick-beds, waiting till the hour come round
That brings thy foot upon the chamber stair,
Impatient, fevered, faint, till thou art there.
The one short smile of sunshine to make light
The long endurance of another night.

But of thy loving-kindness and thy care,
Hope, that thy footsteps follows everywhere,
Skill without measure, patience without fail,
Each one who knows thee knows a separate tale;
But only God knows all.—And if to some
(Are they indeed His best-beloved?) there come
Hours of severer proof, and furnace-tried,
Which may not be cut short nor turned aside,—
When the art fails then the love triumphs more;—
The last and best of gifts is yet in store.
Through uttermost extremity of pain,
Through darkness of deep waters, comes a strain
(The words return, the sense is mazed and dim),
"And there appeared an Angel, strengthening
him."

And thy face is the vision, and thy voice
Is soft above the tempest, though it close
Over one sinking in slow fires. Who knows
How many hearts for evermore rejoice
For that revealing what a friend may be,
For that upholding they have had of thee
In that unspoken, solemn fellowship!

This blessing go with thee from heart and lip:
Because for our sake, us the sufferers,
Thou makest of thy moments and thy hours
From sunrise unto sunset ministers

Unspared, unwearied, unto needs of ours,—
(From sunset unto sunrise who shall say
How often?) still foregoing day by day
The common ease and pleasure of the way,
Without self-pity and without regret
Wholly to thy heroic labour set,—
May God repay thee better than thy loss,
And such stray streaks as cannot choose but cross
The daily toil and tedium of thy track
Yield unto thee a sevenfold sunshine back!

The grace of God upon thee, mayst thou feel
The shortened slumber and the hasty meal
Refresh thee as a sacrament;—thy sense
Be quickened into rapture more intense
Because thy joys are fewer;—and the green
Valleys be fairer because far between.
The first white flashing of a swallow's wing,
Glimpses of pear-trees between walls in spring,
The morning air from new-mown fields in June,
The water-lilies on a Sabbath noon,
The solemn river-sunsets through the smoke,
The first reviving smile from eyes awoke
Out of Death's shadow unto life again,—
Be sweeter unto thee than other men.

And because mortal sorrow needs must fall
On all men, and the highest most of all,
And some sharp struggle crowns each perfecting,
And that our lower love no shield can bring

Between thee and the higher Love to stand,
That strikes for Love's own sake unflinching,—

Therefore when thou too stretchest out thy hand
For help, when thy need cometh, doubt, or pain,
Or loss, or other anguish of this earth,
And though we died for thee our death were vain,
And though we gave all it were nothing worth,
And of the many thousands whom thy face
Hath comforted, can none return the grace,
Being less than thee,—may the one Higher One
Do to thee even as thou to us hast done,
O Soother of our Sorrows! May'st thou see,
Steadfastly gazing towards Eternity,
The heavens opened, and at God's right hand
With the same smile as once thy Master stand:—
Nor only so, but come down from His place
And stand beside thee, and His arms embrace;
Nor ever let thy hand go, holding fast
Till all the tyranny be overpast.

New Year's Day.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY.

IN these evil days, when "academical organisation" at Oxford and Cambridge has become little more than a euphemistic equivalent for "redistribution of the plunder," it is a pleasure to turn to the organic regulations adopted the other day by the court or governing body of the new university at Manchester.

Hitherto we have felt it our duty to scrutinise somewhat jealously this precedent for the multiplication of bodies empowered to confer degrees. But, now that the Victoria University has been called into existence by Royal charter, it would be mere perversity to revert to arguments which can no longer do any good, and which experience in the near future may signally refute. We confess, also, that the spirit pervading these regulations entirely disappoints our sinister anticipations. We are only left to hope that what reads so well on paper will be achieved in practice, and that the new university will not fail because of the very loftiness of its ideal.

The subjects treated of, or at least those of general interest, are the qualifications for a degree. In these we notice some unnecessary complications, such as the distinction between an ordinary degree and a degree in honours, and the proceeding from B.A. to M.A. without any further trouble than the payment of a fee. But, setting these aside as of comparatively little importance, the whole scheme appears to

us to be the most sensible and the most complete of any that exists in a British university. The essential distinction between culture and science, between letters and knowledge, is sharply drawn from the first by the institution of two co-equal degrees, those of arts and science. The bifurcation begins from the very commencement of the academical course, and is carried through consistently to the end. A student in engineering will never be able to call himself B.A.; while a student in philosophy will rightly be qualified for that distinction. This fundamental division once recognised, the other subdivisions follow naturally. The arts student has his choice of four subjects or schools: (1) classics, (2) English, (3) history, (4) philosophy; similarly, the science student has his choice among six: (1) mathematics, (2) engineering, (3) chemistry, (4) zoology, (5) physiology, (6) geology, mineralogy, and palaeontology. The present staff of Owens College is prepared to supply classes meeting the proposed requirements of each of these ten schools.

Equal boldness and good sense characterise the details of the scheme. Upon one point only have we space to dwell. The establishment of English as a school of its own, for the first time in the academical history of this country, seems to us alone to compensate for the hypothetical dangers of a new university. With English, as subordinate but compulsory subjects, are associated Gothic, Old French, and the alternative of Icelandic or Old Saxon. The study of philology is thus definitely cleared from the prevalent misconception which would limit it, as at the old universities, to Latin and Greek, with a smattering of Sanskrit. One department of learning is yet left out in the cold—that of Oriental studies; though we believe that Cambridge has recently made a move in this direction. England is still obnoxious to the disgrace of having no complete faculty of a department of knowledge in which she has a special political interest, and which is now entering upon a stage of rapid progress.

But it would be the height of injustice to blame the Victoria University for not attempting everything when it has attempted so much. We wish all prosperity to an institution which, in its first public professions, sets an example to its elder sisters by avoiding their errors and filling up some of their deficiencies.

JAS. S. COTTON.

A LITTLE-KNOWN BYRON LETTER.

THE original MS. of the following letter by Lord Byron is, we are informed by our valued correspondent, Mr. C. Heath Wilson, in the possession of an Italian gentleman; and we learn from the present proprietors of *Galignani's Messenger*, who have most promptly and courteously replied to our enquiries on the subject, that it was published in that journal, though the exact date is difficult to ascertain as the file for the year 1819 is not to be found. It was also published in *facsimile* in Galignani's edition of the poet's works (1835). As, however, it is not included in Moore's *Life* or in any other memoir of Byron which we have seen, it seems worth while to reprint it here.

The circumstances which gave rise to it are shortly as follow:—In the spring of 1816 the Shelleys and Byron were living not far from each other on the shores of the Lake of Geneva. With Byron, as medical companion, was an Italian named Polidori, hot-tempered, eccentric, and vain, the only un congenial spirit of the party, which included Miss Jane Clermont. During a week of rain they read together a book of German ghost stories in a French translation called *Fantasmagoriana* (Paris, 1811), and it was agreed that they should all write stories of the kind. Byron proposed that he and Mrs. Shelley should publish theirs together.

The most important result of this agreement was Mrs. Shelley's *Frankenstein*. Byron commenced a story called *The Vampire* in an old account-book, which he says he kept because it contained the word "Household" written twice by his wife, "the only two scraps I have in the world of her writing, except her name in the deed of separation." He only wrote a small portion of it, which is published in the Appendix to Moore's *Life* of the poet; but he told the sketch of the story at a meeting of the friends, at which Polidori was present. Shortly afterwards Byron dismissed Polidori, who in 1819 published in London a book of his own composition called *The Vampire, a Tale by the Right Hon. Lord Byron*, which attracted a good deal of attention on the Continent, where the imposture at first appears to have been undetected. Some allusions will be found to it in two letters from Byron to John Murray, parts of which are printed in Moore's *Life*. In one of these he enclosed the original MS. of his own fragment, and gave Murray permission to publish it in the *Quarterly*.

"SIR,
In various numbers of your journal I have seen mentioned a work entitled 'The Vampire' with the addition of my name as that of the author. I am not the author and never heard of the work in question until now.

"In a more recent paper I perceive a formal announcement of the 'Vampire' with the addition of an account of 'my residence in the Island of Mitylene'—an Island which I have occasionally sailed by in the course of travelling some years ago through the Levant, and where I should have no objection to reside, but where I have never yet resided. Neither of these performances are mine, and I presume that it is neither unjust nor ungracious to request that you will favour me by contradicting the advertisement to which I allude. If the book is clever it would be base to deprive the real writer, whoever he may be, of his honours, and if stupid, I desire the responsibility of nobody's dulness but my own. You will excuse me the trouble I give you, the imputation is of no great importance, and as long as it was confined to surmises and reports, I should have received it as I have received many others in silence. But the formality of a public advertisement of a book I never wrote, and a residence where I never resided is a little too much, particularly as I have no notion of the contents of the one, nor the incidents of the other. I have besides a personal dislike to 'Vampires,' and the little acquaintance I have with them would by no means induce me to divulge their secrets. You did me a much less injury by your paragraphs about 'my devotion' and abandonment of society for the sake of religion which appeared in your Messenger during last Lent; all of which are not founded on fact, but you see I do not contradict them, because they are merely personal whereas the others in some degree concern the reader.

"You will oblige me, by complying with my request of contradiction. I assure that I know nothing of the work or works in question and I have the honour to be (as the correspondents to *Magazines* say), 'Your constant reader and very Obedient humble servt'

"BYRON

"To the Editor of
Galignani's Messenger
Venice April 27th 1819"

UNPUBLISHED VERSES OF THOREAU.

THE following verses, from a MS. in the handwriting of Thoreau, are printed in the *New York Critic* for March 26:—

"OMNIPRESENCE.

"Who equalleth the coward's haste,
And still inspires the faintest heart;
Whose lofty fame is not disgraced,
Though it assume the lowest part.

"INSPIRATION.

"If thou wilt but stand by my ear,
When through the field thy anthem's rung,
When that is done I will not fear
But the same power will abet my tongue.

"PRAYER.

"Great God! I ask thee for no meaner self
Than that I may not disappoint myself;
That in my conduct I may soar as high
As I can now discern with this clear eye;
That my weak hand may equal my firm faith,
And my life practise more than my tongue saith;
That my low conduct may not show,
Nor my relenting lines,
That I thy purpose did not know,
Or overrated thy designs.

"MISSION.

"I've searched my faculties around,
To learn why life to me was lent;
I will attend the faintest sound,
And then declare to man what God hath meant.

"DELAY.

"No generous action can delay
Or thwart our higher, steadier aims,
But if sincere and true are they,
It will arouse our sight and nerve our frames.

"THE VIREO.

"Upon the lofty elm-tree sprays
The Vireo rings the changes meet,
During these trivial summer days,
Striving to lift our thoughts above the street."

SELECTED BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- CRANE, Walter. "The First of May:" a Fairy Masque. Sotheman. £6 6s.
DOUDAN, X. Pensées et Fragments. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
DOUGLAS, Mrs. Stair. The Life of William Whewell, D.D.; and Selections from his Correspondence. O. Kegan Paul & Co. 21s.
GAMBETTA, M. Discours et Plaidoyers politiques de. p. p. J. Reinach. 2^e Partie. Paris: Charpentier. 7 fr. 50 c.
GILLIOT, A. Etudes historiques et critiques sur les Religions et Institutions comparées. 1^{re} Partie. Les Origines. Paris: Germer Baillière. 3 fr.
GUYOT, Y. La Science économique. Paris: Reinwald. 4 fr. 50 c.
HOLUB, E. Seven Years in South Africa. Trans. E. E. Frewer. Sampson Low & Co. 42s.
LECLERCQ, E. Caractères de l'Ecole française moderne de Peinture. Paris: Renouard. 3 fr.
LOPE DE VEGA, Théâtre de. Traduit par M. Damas-Hinard. Paris: Charpentier. 7 fr.
PATERSON, J. The Liberty of the Press, Speech, and Public Worship. Macmillan. 12s.
RIMMER, A. Our Old Country Towns. Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d.
STILLERIEK-ALCANTARA, R. Graf, u. B. KUHLER. Die Hohenzoellern u. das deutsche Vaterland. 2. Lfg. München: Bruckmann. 10 M.
ZOLA, E. Nos Auteurs dramatiques. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

- SINGER, S. Onkelos u. das Verhältniss seines Targums zur Halaacha. Frankfurt-a-M.: Kaufmann. 1 M. 20 Pf.
SMITH, W. Robertson. The Old Testament in the Jewish Church. A. & C. Black. 7s. 6d.
TRUENET, le Col. Les Saints de l'Islam: Légendes hagiologiques et Croyances. Paris: Didier. 4 fr.

HISTORY.

- HIPPEAU, C. L'Instruction publique en France pendant la Révolution. Paris: Didier. 4 fr.
KERMINGANT, P. L. de. Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Saint-Michel du Tréport (Ordre de Saint-Benoît). Paris: Picard. 60 fr.
MEISSNER, F. Studien üb. die französische Revolution. Basel: Schneider. 1 M. 60 Pf.
MÉMOIRES-JOURNAUX de Pierre de l'Etoile, p. p. G. Brunet, etc. T. IX. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 15 fr.
MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Venant Fortunati opera postica. Rec. et emendavit F. Leo. Berlin: Weidmann. 12 M.
SMITH, W. Old Yorkshire. Vol. I. Longmans. 7s. 6d.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- CHWOLSON, O. Allgemeine Theorie der magnetischen Dämpfer. Leipzig: Voss. 3 M. 30 Pf.
EVANS, J. The Bronze Implements, Arms, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland. Longmans. 25s.
HOLDEN, E. S. Sir William Herschel, his Life and Works. W. H. Allen & Co. 6s.
NICHOLSON, H. A. On the Structure and Affinities of the Genus Monticulipora and its Sub-genera. Blackwood. 18s.
TISSOT, J. Essai de Philosophie naturelle. Paris: Germer Baillière. 12 fr.
VORGESCHICHTE, die, der Ethnologie. Berlin: F. Dümmler. 2 M.
WATSON, W. Kant and his English Critics. MacLehose. 12s. 6d.
WILD, H. Die Temperaturverhältnisse d. russischen Reiches. 2. Hälfte. Leipzig: Voss. 30 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BAUMANN, J. De Arte metrica Catulli. Landsberg: Schaeffer. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATUS OF A POPE AFTER ELECTION.

Oxford: April 9, 1881.

In the notice of my Bampton Lectures which you were good enough to publish last week (*ACADEMY*, No. 465), but which, owing to absence from home, I have only just seen, your reviewer, Mr. G. A. Simcox, calls attention to a fact of which he seems to think that I might have made use in support of one of my conclusions.

As the point is not uninteresting in itself, and is one upon which others besides your reviewer may possibly entertain a misconception, I hope that you will allow me to state the grounds upon which I excluded the fact in question from the evidence which I offered.

Mr. Simcox states that a Pope becomes possessed of the powers of his office by virtue merely of election (more accurately, as soon as he has signified his acceptance of the election). This is probably true of the later practice. But it is not a survival of an ancient usage; it is an exception which has become a rule. That it was an exception is shown by the leading authority—viz., the well-known decree of Nicholas II. in 1059: "Plane postquam electio fuerit facta, si bellica tempestas vel qualicumque hominum conatus malignitatis studio restiterit ut is qui electus est in apostolica sede juxta consuetudinem inthronizari non valeat, electus tamen sicut verus papa auctoritatem habeat regendi sanctam Romanam ecclesiam et disponendi omnes facultates illius. Quod beatus Gregorius ante suam consecrationem fecisse cognoscitur." (I have quoted the text as given in Pertz, *Legum*, vol. ii., Appendix, p. 177, and in Richter's edition of Gratian, *Dist.*, xxiii., c. i.—the text as given in the *Chronicon* of Abbat Hugh of Flavigny, Pertz, *Script.*, vol. viii., p. 408, has the curious variant "electionem" for "consecrationem" in the last line.)

That which converted the exception into a rule was the transfer of the residence of the Popes from Italy to France. The election of Clement V. was not and could not be followed by his enthronisation in the chair of St. Peter. Some persons therefore impugned the validity of his acts. He consequently, from his residence at Pessac, near Bordeaux, issued a decree, which now forms part of the *Corpus Juris Canonici* (c. iv., de *Sent. Excomm. in Extrav. Comm.* v. 10), excommunicating those "qui . . . litteras nostras super negotiis quibuscunque confectas quae a nobis ante coronationis nostrae insignia emanarunt ausi fuerint impugnare."

But on the return of the Popes to Rome the earlier view that such an exercise of jurisdiction was to be regarded as exceptional seems to have revived. In the best authority with which I am acquainted, the *Liber Rituum Ecclesiasticorum*, printed at Venice in 1516 with the sanction of Leo X., it is stated, "ante consecrationem suam electus Romanus Pontifex consistoria tenere non consuevit neque provisiones aliquas ecclesiarum facere;" but he may do so in case of urgency, in which event, however, he uses a special form of "bulla."

Other evidence might be adduced to the same effect. I will not, however, do more than mention that the best indication of earlier usage seems to be afforded by the letter which was sent soon after the election of John V. to the Irish clergy (Bede, *H. E.*, ii. 19). This letter seems to show conclusively that at that time the ordinary administrators of the Roman See during a vacancy continued to exercise their functions after the election of a new Pope, for it is sent not, as it would have been in later times, by the Pope-elect, but by the administrators of the See; of these the Pope-elect, as being Archdeacon of Rome, happened to be one,

but his name occurs only in the second place, after that of the archpresbyter. (This fact is quoted in support of my proposition by Garner in his edition of the *Liber Diurnus*, chap. ii., tit. 1, p. 9, ed. Paris, 1680; and by Baronius, *ad Ann.* 590, x.)

Your reviewer mentions, in reference to the same point, that a Pope-elect, if not already a bishop, is consecrated bishop after election. This also is a late usage. I can find no early trace of it. Moreover, the statement, in the form in which Mr. Simcox makes it, has relation to the modern practice of confining the election to persons already in holy orders. The mediæval usage was that if a "merus laicus" were elected Pope he was required to pass, though without the ordinary *interstitia*, through all the grades of orders and holy orders. The form of ritual for such a case is given in the rare Pontifical published by Castellani at Venice in 1520, under the auspices of Leo X., pp. 44 *et seqq.*

Into your reviewer's more general criticisms of my Lectures I do not propose to enter. Some of them seem to me to have been made, and I venture to think that what I have stated above confirms my inference, not from the point of view which I assumed—that of the early evidence, but from one which I deprecated—that of modern theories. EDWIN HATCH.

MR. FYFFE'S "HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE."
Dresden: April 8, 1881.

These notes are written in courtesy to Mr. Fyffe, and not with the idea that our controversy deserves public attention. The facts, or opinions, on which we appear to differ are not of very capital importance, and with respect to some of them proof is less attainable than conjecture.

Pitt and the War with France.

Mr. Fyffe says that "the declaration of war by the Convention on February 3 [the proper date seems to be February 1] only anticipated the intention of the English Government."

My criticism was that this remark betrayed ignorance of the negotiation at the Hague between Lord Auckland and Dumaude, which proved that, even after the French Minister, Chauvelin, had been required to leave London in consequence of the execution of Louis, Pitt still clung to the hope of peace.

Mr. Fyffe's reply is that, far from forgetting that negotiation, he knows all about it, and that its existence is his "very ground for saying that Pitt 'hoped against hope for peace.'"

Unfortunately for this theory, it happens that the Hague negotiation was proceeding at the precise moment when, according to Mr. Fyffe, as quoted above, Pitt was intending war; so that "hoping against hope for peace" is the same thing as determining to declare war.

But we must go a little deeper. The Hague negotiation was going on after Chauvelin's departure from London—i.e., during the last days of January and the first half of February, when it collapsed. Now Mr. Fyffe's phrase, "hoping against hope for peace," occurs immediately after his account of the violation of the Scheldt, which was in November, and before the mention of the execution of Louis in January; and it distinctly refers to Pitt's struggle against the "swelling national passion" roused in England "by the massacres of September, by the King's execution," and by the revolutionary propaganda. Yet Mr. Fyffe assures us that "hoping against hope" is an allusion to the negotiation which occurred weeks and months later.

Nelson's Behaviour at Naples in 1799.

(a) Mr. Fyffe objects to "mythical," "uncritical," and "fantastical" as "too severe" on his authority, Colletta. I reply that the

Neapolitan historian deserves these adjectives, and worse. In describing, for instance, the meeting of Nelson and Lady Hamilton, their first kisses, with Nelson's original dislike to the bloody policy initiated at Palermo, and his final compliance, overcome "by the caresses of the beloved woman," Colletta writes like a novelist. In the Caracciolo affair, "none but himself can be his parallel." He gravely asserts that Nelson hated and envied Caracciolo because the Neapolitan admiral's ship easily weathered a certain storm, when the *Vanguard* could hardly keep the sea, and carried away her mast and yards! To glut his vengeance, Nelson demanded Caracciolo of Cardinal Ruffo, and, when the court was hesitating, hurried on the trial; the sentence was imprisonment for life, whereupon Nelson came forward and said, "Death!" Colletta also insinuates an infamy *à la* "Mdlle. Giro" or "Nana," with respect to Lady Hamilton and the Queen of Naples which is fabulous. He has his merits as an imitator of Tacitus, but is altogether unvarnished; as Prof. Sybel justly says, Colletta, like Botta, is "thoroughly confused and worthless."

(b) Mr. Fyffe says, in answer to my charge that he has neglected the Nelson despatches, that his quotations prove that for 1798-99 "generally" he has used them as much as Colletta. This fails to touch my criticism, which was, that he had not used Nelson's despatches, with the Appendix by Sir H. Nicolas, in his account of these particular events, and that he had blundered in consequence.

Haugwitz and the Treaty of Schönbrunn.

I have been ignorant enough to talk of the mission of Haugwitz to Vienna, whereas Mr. Fyffe and the wise know that the said mission was "to Napoleon's camp." I was not there to see, but Haugwitz was; and on his instructions, drafted by himself, he wrote, "Mémoire du Comte de Haugwitz pour lui servir d'instruction lors de son voyage à Vienne en Novembre 1805." My "holloa," as Mr. Fyffe says, is also out of tune when I say that fresh orders were sent to Haugwitz from Berlin after the arrival of the news of Austerlitz. If Mr. Fyffe consults the authority he will find that my "holloa" is correct.

Haugwitz and Hardenberg, and Stein.

Mr. Fyffe says that Hardenberg "gave up the first place in the King's counsels to Haugwitz," and I objected that Haugwitz was on half-pay, and not in office. Mr. Fyffe's reply is, that his description is correct, as Haugwitz exercised a predominating back-door influence.

As to my own "mere mistake," I repeat that in 1806 Hardenberg went out and Haugwitz came in under pressure from Napoleon.

In the case of Stein, Mr. Fyffe has resorted to our old logical and critical friend, the *ignoratio clenchi*. I disagree with his account of the circumstances of a Minister's withdrawal from office, and am refuted by a proof that my date for that incident is not correct by a week or so! It would be a pity to spoil Mr. Fyffe's triumph by suggesting that "after" is a misprint for "before" Eylan, especially as of such chronological *minutiae* I desire, as Gibbon says, to remain ignorant.

Trafalgar.

I objected to this great battle being "dismissed allusively and unintelligibly in two lines," when a whole page is bestowed on Mack and the capitulation of Ulm. Here Mr. Fyffe misrepresents me by quoting the criticism without its justification. He replies, "Trafalgar, with its effects, occupies nearly two pages." Precisely so; "one halfpennyworth" of fact to this "intolerable deal" of effects!

G. STRACHEY.

AUSTRALIAN AND GREEK MYSTERIES.

London: April 16, 1881.

Mr. Tylor, in his review of *Kamilaroi and Kurnai*, speaks of the *turndün*, an instrument whirled round so as to produce a roaring noise in the mysteries of the Kurnai. This seems to be the *πόμβος*, which, according to Clemens Alexandrinus, was one of the sacred objects in the mysteries of Dionysus Zagreus. The scholiast defines the *πόμβος* in terms exactly applicable to the *turndün*. I have not the correct reference by me, but the passage in the English translation is vol. i., p. 30. It is not in this curious point alone, but in several others, that the rites of Greek mysteries resemble those of African, American, and Australian tribes. For example, the mysteries of the Iroquois were instituted to console Manabozho for the disappearance of Chibiabos, who was afterwards made ruler of the dead. The parallel to the grief of Demeter, the Eleusinia, and Persephone's place as Queen of Hades is obvious. A. LANG.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, April 25, 7 p.m. Institute of Actuaries: "The Mortality of Danish Clergymen from 1650 to 1818," by Mr. Harald Westergaard.
7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: "Schelling and Hegel," by Prof. W. T. Harris and Dr. J. Burns-Gibson.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture.
TUESDAY, April 26, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Non-Metallic Elements," by Prof. Dewar.
8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "Some Archaic Structures in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire," by Mr. A. L. Lewis; "A New Instrument for determining the Facial Angle," by Mr. G. M. Atkinson; "Thomas of Aquinum and Anthropology," by the Rev. W. S. Cager.
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "The Relative Value of Upland and Tidal Waters in producing Scour," by Mr. Walter R. Browne.
WEDNESDAY, April 27, 8 p.m. Geological: "The Precise Mode of Accumulation and Derivation of the Moel Tryfan and Other Similar Shelly Deposits," by Mr. D. Macintosh; "A Mammalian Jaw from the Purbeck Beds at Swanage, Dorset," by Mr. E. Willett; "The Correlation of the Upper Jurassic Rocks of England with those of the Continent," by the Rev. J. F. Blake; "Fossil Chelostomatous Bryozoa from the Yarra-Yarra, Australia," by Mr. A. W. Waters.
8 p.m. Society of Arts.
THURSDAY, April 28, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Magnetism," by Prof. Tyndall.
4.30 p.m. Royal.
8 p.m. Society of Arts.
8 p.m. Society for the Fine Arts: "The Autotype Process as applied to Fine Art Reproductions," by Mr. J. E. Sawyer.
8 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, April 29, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands," by Prof. Blackie.
8 p.m. Society of Arts.
SATURDAY, April 30, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Scotland's Part in English Literature," by Prof. Morley.

SCIENCE.

Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger" during the Years 1873-76. Zoology. Vol. I. Prepared under the Superintendence of Sir C. Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., &c. (Published by Order of Her Majesty's Government.)

(Second Notice)

REPORT on the Ostracoda, by G. Stewardson Brady, M.D., F.L.S. No less than 184 pages and forty-four plates are devoted to the description of about 221 species of these minute Crustacea, and it appears that the monotony of the labour was rarely enlivened by anything extraordinary.

"One half of the dredgings contain no traces of the existence of living Ostracoda. In by far the greater number of cases, the specimens consist of detached valves, or of perfect, though empty, shells. When any vestige of the soft parts remained, it was carefully examined, and three new genera—Phlyctenophora, Bythocypris, and Crossophorus—are here described as a result of such investigation; some little new knowledge has also been gained of the characters of

other genera. Still, as a whole, the results of the *Challenger's* work in this department are disappointing. I had thought it possible that in this, as in other departments of zoology, forms might have been found connecting our own age, more distinctly than has hitherto been done, with bygone geological epochs, or, even more probably, showing new and remarkable variations of structural type. But these anticipations have in no way been realised."

One reason for this sterility of interest is the fact that these minute Entomostraca are infinitely more numerous between tide-marks than in mid-ocean, where the especial work of the *Challenger* was. Moreover, the extreme depths of the sea, "though supporting an abundance of animal life of many kinds, nevertheless present conditions very unfavourable, it would seem, to the existence of the particular group which forms the subject of this Report." Usually bits of broken valves, detached and much worn, represent the Ostracoda in the abyssal areas. But Dr. Brady concludes that the "Ostracoda do live, though in very limited numbers, in the most profound depths of the sea." Only nineteen species were found in dredgings exceeding 1,500 fathoms in depth, and no new genera; moreover, some of the forms have a very considerable bathymetrical distribution, and some must have sunk down after death. Thus, the most striking, perhaps, of all the Ostracoda noticed, *Halocypris atlantica*, Lubbock, ranges from 500 fathoms to more than 1,500 fathoms; and it is one of two forms which live near the surface of the ocean almost universally. Dr. Brady finds that the southern Ostracod fauna of Kerguelen has British species; and he notices the East Indian habitat of others. Alluding to fossil forms, in spite of what he has already said, he notices that

"except *Krithe bartonensis*, Jones, *Cythere canaliculata*, Reuss, *Cythere polytrema*, Brady, and perhaps *Bairdia ovata*, Bosquet, no Ostracoda have been met with which can be referred with certainty to species described by palaeontologists."

The first-mentioned species, which appears, according to Dr. Brady, to be a post-Tertiary (quaternary?) species, is interesting, because it is very widely diffused, and is not a mere surface form. It follows the law of the duration in age of widely distributed forms. The *Cythere* just mentioned as having been named by Reuss is Tertiary in Europe, and recent in shallow water in Australian seas; and the last-named *Cythere* which was described by Dr. Brady is thus noticed:—

"A few detached valves brought from the *Challenger* from Prince Edward's Island in the Southern Ocean are in no respect distinguishable from the fossil specimens described by me in a monograph on the Fossil Ostracoda of the Antwerp Crag, under the name *Cythere polytrema*."

Finally, the *Bairdia* described by Bosquet, from the Tertiaries of Limbourg, is probably identical with a living form from Simon's Bay. Other long-lasting forms are, moreover, noticed in the classificatory part of the Report, such as *Pontocypris trigonella*, Sars, from post-Tertiary deposits in Scotland, which is recent in European seas, as far south as Cape Verde and west to Bermuda, where it lives at a depth of 435 fathoms. Bass'

Straits and Honolulu yielded a form, found in the Antwerp Crag, of this same genus. *Cythere crispata*, Brady, is not only post-Tertiary, but has a vast horizontal range from the North Atlantic to Port Jackson and Hong Kong. *Loxococoncha guttata*, Norman, found only as far north as Vigo Bay, is a Scottish post-Tertiary species; the species *variolata* of the same genus is common to the Antwerp Crag and Booby Island. *Xestoleberis depressa*, with its tiny shell, not a millimetre in length, lived during the Miocene age in Europe, was noticed as a fossil in Scottish post-Tertiary deposits, and is common as a living form in the seas of the Northern Hemisphere. The *Challenger* got it from the other hemisphere at Kerguelen. *Pseudocythere caudata*, a Kerguelen form, is also a Northern species, and it dates back to post-Tertiary times.

In noticing the family Cypridinidae, Mr. Brady remarks on their superior size and phosphorescence in the Tropical seas, and states:—

"The males only are endowed with swimming power, the females being non-natatory and passing their lives wholly at the bottom—a condition imposed upon them by the absence of the tuft of long filaments attached to the first pair of antennae, which is characteristic of the males. . . . Judging from the large number of fossil species belonging to this family which have been found in the coal measures and other Palaeozoic formations, we must suppose that the Cypridinidae were much more abundant in old times than now; we may perhaps infer they were chiefly inhabitants of shallow warm water, possibly of brackish and estuarine localities. Some few species have been described from Cretaceous and Tertiary strata."

No fossil forms of this family were found represented in the recent state. The specific distinctions of some of these numerous forms dredged up by the *Challenger* appear to naturalists who have studied other groups to be very slight; and, until more is generally known regarding the amount of variation possible to a species, the slight differentiations will be accepted with doubt. At any rate, Dr. Brady's care and trouble have been immense. The plates are well done; and it would have been better if a scale of comparative measurement had been added, for most of the figures are magnified fifty diameters.

Report on the Development of the Green Turtle, by Prof. William Kitchen Parker, F.R.S. This very distinguished anatomist undertook the dissection and description of the embryo turtles which were collected by the expedition and by Dr. Maclean, R.N. The results of his labour refer principally to the development of the cranium, face, and cranial nerves. But he notices other parts incidentally, and they will be completed in a future volume. The turtle leaves its egg complete in its structure, and attains its vast dimensions by a process of simple growth; but, before hatching, it has a most instructive development, through which it passes very rapidly by a series of transformations. In the first stage examined by Prof. Parker, the embryo being three lines and a-half long, there is nothing to distinguish it from that of a snake, lizard, or bird. There are four clefts, the heart is looped, the rudiments of the sense-capsules are very distinct, there are twenty-seven

muscle-plates, indicating, as it were, as many body segments, and there are thickenings where the limbs will be. In the second stage (half-an-inch long) the number of segments has increased, and the heart has its three cavities; while in the third stage, six lines and a-half long, there are rudiments of all the principal organs. The segments now amount to fifty-two behind the head, and the author brings us back to old thoughts, for he considers the head is a segmented region, as well as the body. The attenuated tail of the embryo is curled and serpentine, and the huge head is greatly bent. The body segments are divided into three well-defined regions—the cervical, dorsal, and caudal; and the only clear indication of the chelonian nature is the beginning of the lower edge of the carapace, the limbs being still outside, as in the non-shielded types. In embryos three-quarters of an inch long, the transformation has proceeded rapidly. The limbs are more distinct, the carapace is defined, the long tail is turned in under the body, and a big, bumpy head has a gigantic eye; moreover, the auditory and nasal organs have attained some development. After noticing the relative condition of the trabeculae and intertrabeculae between the optic nerves and the olfactory sacs in Selachians, the Tadpole, the Axolotl, and in the Seironota, Prof. Parker shows that the "intertrabecula has in it a unique development as to relative size and continuity and in its early appearance." The homology of the paired elements of the skull-base and skull-walls with the series of paired cartilages of the spine (neural arches) is clearly to be seen in this stage, according to the author. Here, again, is a little bit of ancient philosophy cropping up, and none the less welcome. Some of the new follows; and we are informed "the prochordal part of the trabeculae is segmented off from the parachordal part." The tissue is continuous, but the cartilage divides and forms a temporary joint, inherited, I have no doubt, from some old type to whom such a joint was useful." Possibly it was one of the rigidly armoured Silurian fishes which learned to snap at its prey, and got more food by the attempt to wobble its cranium.

The rapidity of transformation is illustrated by the fact that when the embryo has only attained an inch and one-third in length, it has "assumed much of the form which is permanent in this gigantic species. . . . The chondro-skeleton is now complete; they [the embryos] are at a stage which represents the permanent skeleton of cartilaginous fishes and the temporary skeleton of amphibian larvae." The carapace, however, has overlapped the limb girdles; the head is less sauropsidian and more chelonian; and the chondro-cranium, which was more or less batrachian in the last stage, has assumed its proper chelonian character. When the little thing has attained the length of three inches and a-half, the general form of the head is like that of the adults, and there are some remaining batrachian resemblances. In his "General Conclusions" Prof. Parker points out the affinities and divergences of the turtles with regard to the great divisions of the Reptilia and Amphibia, and notices that the large number of muscle plates of the embryo

as compared with what is seen in the adult, suggests a longer necked and tailed ancestry.

"A long-necked ancestry, with a feebly developed carapace and many feeble bones of the plastron arranged triserially, would bring us very near the Plesiosaurs. The great and close conformity of the turtles, even now, to the *Lacertilia* suggests a common parentage."

The thirteen plates of this memoir are from the pencil and chalk of the very industrious and estimable professor.

Report on the Bones of Cetacea, by Prof. Turner, F.R.S., of Edinburgh. This Report relates to specimens of parts of *Mesoplodon layardi*, *Ziphius cavirostris*, *Megaptera lalandi*, and *Balaena australis*, which were collected from Antipodean museums and some exposed situations on shore. The first has an enormous range in the Southern Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans; the second wanders as far north as the Shetlands, and is known by many synonyms in the great oceans; the third is the large Rorqual of the seas of the Southern Hemisphere; and the last is the right whale of New Zealand. Prof. Turner acknowledges the value of Mr. H. N. Moseley's services in obtaining specimens and in giving the free use of his valuable notes. He gives some most interesting details about the teeth of the first-named Cetacean, and speculates concerning the method by which the unprotruded tooth of the young assumes the remarkable form and structure of the adult. In reference to the other forms the scientific world has to thank him for absorbing species and genera, and in stating upon what very slight structural evidence specific and even generic determinations have been adopted in the Cetacea.

The second part of this Report deals with the numerous tympanic bullae (ear-bones) and some other parts of the skeletons of Cetaceans—of Cetaceans which were dredged or more frequently trawled up. These remains have attracted the attention of chemists, as well as anatomists, on account of their being coated, infiltrated, and environed with a brown substance containing peroxide of manganese and iron. They came from very deep water—2,275 to 2,750 fathoms; some from the ocean south of Australia and from the Pacific, not very remote from the west coast of South America, and the majority from the Great Pacific in the southerly and south-easterly track of the *Challenger* after she left the Sandwich Islands. All come from south of the Equator. One set was obtained from 28° 9' W. long. in the South Atlantic in about the latitude of Rio. The notion that has been widely spread is, that these ear-bones and the manganese deposit have always been found in relation to the "red clay;" but an examination of the chart proves that they are also found in globigerina ooze, gray ooze, and Radiolarian ooze. Moreover, the abundance of these remains is not so great after all; for it must be remembered that in trawling there is a considerable space travelled over.

Far out at sea, midway between South America and New Zealand, in 2,335 fathoms, no less than ninety tympanic bullae were recognised. Some belonged to a southern Rorqual, others to a Pike whale, and a few to a species which resembles, in the smallness of

the ear bone, a crag form. Prof. Turner considers that these bullae may have belonged to a species of *Balaenoptera* no longer extant. A group of bullae appear to belong to the *Balaenidae*, but to small types. *Mesoplodon* had its ear bones represented in the set. The remainder of this extraordinary collection consisted of the ear bones of *Delphinidae* and of the short-headed sperm whale of the Southern Seas. The author remarks,

"If we were to suppose that the eighty-nine tympanic bullae obtained in this station had been exact pairs, and that the numerous petrous bones all belonged to the same animals as the tympanic bullae, it would follow that the remains of at least forty-five whales were brought from the bottom of the ocean in this single station by one haul of the dredge; but, as the bones were not in pairs, the remains of a much larger number of whales were obtained in this station."

The bottom was red clay. A bone, corresponding with the Shetland *Ziphius*, was found in globigerina ooze. In 2,750 fathoms, Radiolarian ooze, a tympanic bone from a *Globiocephalus* and another from one of the *Delphinidae* were found with bones closely encrusted with manganese. The preservation of the ear bones and the fragments of backs of *Ziphioid* whales, Prof. Turner very properly states to be due to the extreme density of these portions of the skeleton. The bones had rested where they were found, and had not been rolled. Sharks' teeth of great size were found in the red clay, with the Cetacean bones; and, as they are presumed to belong to extinct genera, Prof. Turner infers (inasmuch as Mr. Murray has shown that the floor there is subject to a minimum amount of deposition from above) that the sharks' teeth may be of Tertiary age, and have not been covered, or that there may be huge sharks which have lasted on since the Tertiaries. But before we can recognise that the sharks' teeth are of extinct Tertiary forms, we must get over the difficulty of the associated recent Cetacean remains, and the fact that no fossil shells have been recovered. The Professor seems to rely too much upon the distinction between the Tertiary times and the recent; but he is very careful in his argument, and appears to leave the age of some of the Cetacea open for further discovery. All through this most interesting paper reference is made to an unpublished work of Mr. Murray, and to its plates; and really the Report will be greatly enhanced in value when that work appears. There are three plates attached to the Report.

The collection of fishes entrusted to Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S., Keeper of the Department of Zoology in the British Museum, consists of specimens which were collected near the coasts of the various localities at which the expedition landed, and of others obtained from the open sea at all depths. The first group, numbering 1,400 specimens, representing 520 species, of which ninety-four are new to science, is considered in this volume, and the forms are noticed geographically. This plan enables the reader to grasp Dr. Günther's interesting generalisations at once, and does not detract from the zoological value of the "Report on the Shore Fishes." The fish fauna of the shores of the Atlantic is first considered; and

naturalists are reminded at once of one of the many interesting distributional relations between the faunas on the East and West of the Atlantic. "The shore fauna of the Temperate zone gradually merges into that of the Tropical zone, so that, while the Madeira fishes are almost purely Mediterranean, those of the Cape Verde Islands show a great admixture of West Indian species."

It is also explained that the fish around St. Paul's Rocks in Mid-Atlantic belong partly to the West Indian and partly to the Ascension and St. Helena faunas; and a member of the widely spread genus *Holocentrum* is especially described. "Ascension, like St. Helena, has several fishes which hitherto have not been found elsewhere, but their distinctive characteristics are merely specific, not generic." After describing some new species from a trawling off Pernambuco, and enumerating the great piscine fauna of Bermuda, our knowledge of which is so largely owing to Mr. J. M. Jones, the fish of the Temperate zone of the South Atlantic are described. Most of those collected from the mouth of the La Plata are new to science, but those from the Cape of Good Hope do not offer any particular interest. Coming to the fish fauna of the Antarctic Ocean, and of shores abutting on it, Dr. Günther states:—

"The abundance of fish-life appears to decrease in the same proportion towards both Poles. The forms peculiar to the Antarctic are analogous to those of the North; thus the Cottoids of the North are represented by the *Nototheniæ*, *Chaenichthys*, &c., of the South, the Salmonoids by the *Haplochromidae*. Yet there is no such relation between the representative forms as might be considered to be generic. The resemblance is rather an external one, indicated by the general form of the body, structure, and development of the fins, presence of an adipose fin, &c. Beside those fishes which are peculiar to the Antarctic, some other forms, well developed in the North, but nearly or entirely disappearing in the Tropics, re-appear, as *Sebastes*, *Agonus*, *Spinax*, *Myxine*, differing but little from their Northern congeners."

The Straits of Magellan, the Falkland Islands, and the littoral archipelago on the Western side of the extremity of South America have a fauna thoroughly Antarctic in its character, like Kerguelen Island. Farther north, but on the Pacific side, the faunas of Valparaiso and Juan Fernandez show extraordinary affinities. "The fauna of Chili and Juan Fernandez might be described without much exaggeration as a mixture of European and New Zealand forms; of the fishes mentioned here, two being identical with, and four representative of, European forms." *Acanthias Blainvilli*, Risso, of the Mediterranean is widely spread in the South Temperate seas. The River Mary in Queensland yielded one of the species of *Ceratodus* with small scales, otherwise there is nothing particularly interesting about the specimens from Australia. The Fiji group did not yield any novelties, but the sea between Australia and New Guinea was prolific in interesting species. As a whole, the fauna "bears thoroughly the character of the Indo-Pacific Ocean, and probably none of the characteristic forms will be found to be absent. There is but a slight admixture of Australian forms." The Sandwich Islands have a very Polynesian fish fauna; but there are some

American species found there, and the freshwater species are mostly peculiar. The Report closes with a description of the Japanese fish fauna from the southern and south-eastern shores of Nipon, and from the Inland Sea. Dr. Günther states:—

"A fact to which I have repeatedly drawn attention, and again quite recently, that there exists the greatest similarity between the marine fauna of Japan and that of the Mediterranean, the adjacent parts of the Atlantic and the West Indies, is fully borne out by the *Challenger* collections. It is proved not only by a number of species absolutely identical in the seas named, but also by a large proportion of representative species. This similarity becomes still more obvious when we take into consideration species which live at a moderate depth of from two hundred to four hundred fathoms."

A list of nineteen species is given in proof of this most interesting distribution. Dana many years since indicated the affinities of the Crustacea of the Japanese seas and the Mediterranean, and the *Porcupine* dredgings showed the analogies between the common *Flabellum* of the European region with that of the Far East. A systematic index concludes this admirable paper, which is magnificently illustrated with thirty-two plates by Mintern. P. MARTIN DUNCAN.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

WE understand that Mr. R. H. Major, whose retirement from the office of Keeper of Maps at the British Museum we have previously alluded to, has also resigned the secretaryship of the Royal Geographical Society, which he had held for some fifteen years. The vacancy will be filled up at the anniversary meeting on May 30.

DR. OSCAR LENZ on April 13 gave an account of his journey across North-western Africa to a joint meeting of the Berlin Geographical Society and the German African Association, by the latter of which the expedition was sent out, with the original intention that his labours should be confined to Morocco and the Atlas Range. At the conclusion of his address, the main features of which have already been given in the ACADEMY, Dr. Lenz alluded to the project for laying the Sahara under water by letting in the sea. This his investigations have shown to be impossible of execution, because, although there are certain depressions here and there, the lowest place which he passed had an elevation of not much less than five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Dr. Lenz's explorations have revealed the presence in the Sahara of many mountain chains and table-lands with which we were not before acquainted.

News respecting the expedition of Dr. Gouldsbury in West Africa, to which we referred in December last, has been almost as scarce as about that of Mr. H. M. Stanley on the Congo. We now learn that it left Bathurst on January 21, and consisted of Lieut. Dumbleton and Dr. Browning, with an armed escort of twenty men and a hundred porters. They are to ascend the Gambia to Yabutenda, and then go to Timbo and Falaba, which places are about 570 miles from Bathurst in a south-south-easterly direction. From Timbo they will make their way to Sierra Leone, 270 miles distant, returning to Bathurst by sea about the end of May. Apart from the commercial benefits likely to result, we may hope that the expedition will make considerable additions to our knowledge of this part of West Africa.

A COMMITTEE is said to be in course of organisation at Sfax, in the south of the regency of Tunis, for opening, under French auspices, direct commercial intercourse with Central Africa by means of regular caravans. The route that would be taken is probably new to Europeans; but in the existing state of political relations with the Bey the execution of the scheme will no doubt be deferred.

LIEUT. GAUTHIER, of the French Navy, has been ordered to proceed on a journey of exploration to the frontiers of French Cochinchina. His labours are to be directed to the country of the Moi, Sciamba, and Stieng tribes, and to the unknown forest region on the border. Dr. Neis, we may add, returned to Saigon early in January from a journey of two months' duration through the forest country on the north-east of the French possessions in this quarter, and brought back some additions to our geographical knowledge. In particular he ascertained the position of the eastern branch of an important river, the Dong-nai, but was unable to make a thorough exploration of it owing to opposition from the wild tribes of the country. He afterwards crossed Annam to the coast, and returned to Saigon by sea.

DR. JULES CREVAUX has returned to Paris from his journey in South America to which we have before referred. It has not, perhaps, been so fruitful in results to geography as his previous expeditions in Guiana and the Amazon basin, but it has made us acquainted with an important affluent of the Orinoco which was previously only known for a short distance above the confluence. After leaving the Upper Magdalena in October last, Dr. Crevaux crossed the Eastern Cordillera in search of the unknown upper course of this river, the Guyabero; and, having found it, he and his companion, M. Lejanne, constructed rafts on which they descended it to the Orinoco. The distance they traversed by this river was nearly 1,300 miles, and for more than a quarter of that distance they found the country along its banks a desert waste. They made a detailed survey of the course of the Guyabero, which may, perhaps, prove to be an important commercial highway into the interior.

MR. ROBERT GORDON, whose elaborate Report on the Irawady River we have before alluded to, has issued some carefully prepared maps in connexion with the same subject. These include Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, and parts of China and Siam, the Irawady Delta, &c., but perhaps the most interesting are those showing the various theories of the source of the Irawady River. Mr. Gordon, we should mention, has revived the old theory that the Sanpo, the great river of Tibet, is the upper channel of the Irawady, in opposition to the now more generally received opinion that the Sanpu flows into the Brahmaputra.

M. J. KORÖSI, Director of the Municipal Statistical Office of Buda-Pest, has published a *Projet d'un Recensement du Monde* (Paris), in which he advocates the taking of a synchronous world's census, on the lines laid down at various statistical congresses. Looking to the close relations which now knit together the countries of the world, and the interchange of their populations which is perpetually going on, it would certainly be desirable, on practical as well as on theoretical grounds, that the enumeration of the peoples should be carried on on the same day; but the somewhat weak and diluted arguments put forward by M. Korösi are not likely to convince those who have not already arrived at views identical, in the main, with those he advocates.

SCIENCE NOTES.

Geology in Yorkshire.—The last part of the *Proceedings* of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of Yorkshire opens with a suggestive address on the work of scientific associations delivered by the Marquis of Ripon as President of the society. This is followed by an interesting paper on the "Fossil Fishes of the Yorkshire Coal-fields," by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. W. Davis. During the past year the most important work of the society has been the exploration of a fissure or cave in the Raygill limestone-quarries, near Skipton. This cave has already yielded the remains of various extinct mammalia which once roamed over the district. Among these remains may be mentioned the bones and teeth of *Elephas antiquus* and of the British lion, *Felis leo*, variety *spelæa*. These fossils have been placed in the Leeds Museum, and it is hoped that they will, in due course, be fully described by Prof. Miall.

M. CAMILLE JORDAN has been elected a member of the Académie des Sciences, in the department of geometry, as successor to the late Michel Chasles.

A RUSSIAN lady, Mdle. Skvorzef, has just received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Paris, winning high commendation for her qualifying thesis from Dr. Charcot.

THE prospectus of Mr. A. Featherman's forthcoming work in ten volumes, entitled *The Social History of the Races of Mankind* (Tribner), fully bears out the announcement that "it is probably the largest ever attempted in the department of anthropology." The human family are divided into the following six stocks:—(1) Nigritians, or more popularly the negroes of Africa; (2) Melanesians, including Papuans, Australians, Malays, and Polynesians; (3) Maranonians, being the Indians of North and South America; (4) Turanians, comprising the Mongolian, Indo-Chinese, Dravidian, and Ugro-Altaic races; (5) Aramaeans, in which term is comprehended both the Semitic and Hamitic stocks; (6) Iranians, or the Aryan stock. The fifth of these divisions, the Aramaean stock, is already in the press, to be followed by the first and the fourth.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE last volume issued by the Société des Anciens Textes français contains the *chanson de geste* of *Elie de Saint-Gille*, edited by M. G. Raynaud, together with a translation by M. E. Koelbing of the *Elis Saga*, which is merely another version of the Old-French *chanson*. The two next volumes to be published are vol. ii. of the *Œuvres d'Eustache Deschamps*, with a notice by M. S. Luce of the rare MS. of French poems of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries stolen from the Bibliothèque Nationale, and now in the Ashburnham collection; and the Provençal *chanson de geste* of *Daurel et Beton*, edited by M. Paul Meyer for the first time from a unique MS. in the possession of M. Alfred Didot, which also contains some fragments of Provençal literature hitherto unknown. Yet a fourth volume is far advanced under the auspices of this active society. This is an edition of *Raoul de Cambrai*, based not only upon the MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which was used, though carelessly, for the edition of 1840, but also upon numerous fragments of another MS. preserved in the handwriting of President Fauchet.

HERR H. ZIMMER, a *privat-docent* at Berlin, has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Greifswald.

THE Society of Cymmrodorion, which assumes the old-fashioned appellation of "Honourable,"

appears to be entering upon a career of renewed activity. About a month ago (ACADEMY, No. 464) we announced that it had taken in hand a bibliography of early Welsh printed books, under the editorship of the Rev. John Davies. We now learn that it is also proposed to establish a philological or Welsh dialect section, of which the primary aim will be to obtain phonetic representations of the pronunciation of words in the various existing dialects of the Welsh language. Twelve dialectal districts have already been marked out, for each of which a worker will be required to take down certain selected words in accordance with recognised phonetic rules.

THE Society for the Preservation of the Irish language has scarcely reached the scientific stage. Its chief object at present—and one by no means to be depreciated—is the encouragement of the study of Irish in the primary schools of the country. This it is effecting by the publication of cheap (and, we may add, good) Irish books, and by continually pressing the subject upon the attention of the people and the Government.

THE April number of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society begins with a new instalment of Mr. Howorth's learned researches on the Northern frontagers of China, treating this time of the Khitai or Khitans. This is followed by an article by Mr. W. Simpson devoted to the identification of the site of the old Buddhist city of Nagarahara. It seems that Col. Yule had requested Mr. Simpson, when on his way to join the army in Afghanistan, to look out for the ruins of that once famous city, which had been visited and described by Hiouen-thsang; and there can be little doubt that Mr. Simpson has carried out his commission most successfully. Near the spot where M. V. de St.-Martin had hypothetically indicated the site of that vanished town, close to where the Sarkhar falls into the Kabul River, Mr. Simpson has discovered the actual ruins of Nagarahara. It is clear from his interesting paper that a regular exploration of the Jellalabad Valley would bring to light many important Buddhist antiquities. Mr. Nelson, in an essay on "Hindu Law at Madras," enforces the views which he has put forward on former occasions—viz., that so-called Hindu law was never administered in the kingdoms south of the Vindhya Mountains, and that its introduction into the Madras Presidency violates the understanding that the laws and customs of the native tribes should be respected by the English Government. The subject is extremely curious, and deserves a fuller treatment than it has hitherto received. The translations of the prose *Dharmasūtras* lately published by Dr. Bühler in *The Sacred Books of the East* may somewhat modify Mr. Nelson's views, which, however, in the main seem perfectly correct. Is not *Mittekharā-Kār* simply meant for *Mitāksharā-Kāra*—i.e., the author of the *Mitāksharā*? Sir T. E. Colebrooke's article on the "Proper Nouns of the Mohammedans" contains, like every contribution from that veteran writer, valuable materials carefully selected and well arranged. After these thoroughly business-like articles follows an apologetic paper from Prof. Monier Williams which seems strangely out of place in the transactions of a learned society. The Professor had brought some grave charges against Keshub Chunder Sen, which the members of the Brahmo Missionary Conference at Calcutta declared to be contrary to fact and called upon him to withdraw. The Professor pleads that some of his charges were made "in a lecture delivered before a private audience, and never intended for publication, though an imperfect report appeared in a local paper and found its way to India." He then proceeds to justify some of his strictures by quoting the

report of a lecture likewise delivered before a private audience by Keshub Chunder Sen. In this case, however, the report was formally contradicted by those who were present at the lecture, and the name of the person who wrote the report was no secret; it was Pandit B. K. Gosvami, the only missionary who seceded from Keshub Chunder Sen! The Professor then proceeds to quote some important statements from Miss Collet's *Brahmo Year-Book*; and, while modifying some of his charges against the great Indian reformer, he maintains that on the whole his strictures were just. At the end of this article there is a long note on a few remarks which occurred in our notice of the last number of the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society. The ACADEMY spoke kindly of the Professor's lecture, and the Professor himself says that it was an honour that his paper should have been noticed in the ACADEMY. We never thought that the strange inaccuracies we pointed out were anything but misprints or little *pramādas*.

THE first volume of a work long expected by all Sanskrit scholars in Europe has just been published—Ludwig's *Commentary on the Rig-Veda*. We owe to that eminent scholar a complete translation of the hymns of the *Rig-Veda* recognised as far the most scholar-like by all impartial judges. That was followed by a volume on the literature and religion of the Veda, and we now receive from the same indefatigable student the first instalment of his *Commentary*. Such a *Commentary* has long been wanted, because it is in a *Commentary* only that the reasons for the various and often very discordant renderings of Vedic poetry can be fully given. Prof. Ludwig's works mark a new departure in Vedic scholarship, and represent a reaction against the purely divinatory school of interpreters, and a return to a more careful, though always independent, study of the native *Commentary* of Śāyana. That *Commentary*, which was published for the first time by Prof. Max Müller, 1849-74, is out of print, and we hear that a new edition of the first volume is in preparation.

FINE ART.

DÜRER'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

MOST persons interested in Dürer-history will remember Goethe's description (quoted in all biographies) of a portrait of Dürer painted by himself in the year 1493, when he was twenty-two years old. This portrait, when Goethe saw it, was in the possession of Herr Hof-rath Bereis, but since that time no one has known what has become of it. Dr. Thausing, it is true, describes a portrait he had seen as being the one referred to by Goethe, "much restored," but his description and that given by Goethe do not agree in several important particulars. For instance, Goethe expressly states that this "priceless picture, worthy of being set by the lover of art in a golden frame and treasured in the choicest cabinet," was painted on a "thin panel;" whereas the one seen by Dr. Thausing had been painted on parchment and transferred from that to linen. Moreover, above the head of this one was written an old German distich, which does not appear to have been on the portrait possessed by Herr Bereis. Whether from Goethe's eloquent description, or from the desire of knowing what Dürer was like as a handsome young student of twenty-two, this portrait has always excited the attention of Dürer's biographers, some of them supposing that it was the one sent in exchange to Raphael, and others that it was sent home by Dürer during his *Wanderjahre* as a present to Agnes Frey. The sprig of blue eryngium, called by Germans *Mannstreue*, held in his hand in this portrait favours the latter view.]

However this may be, it would be pleasant to know that this much-discussed portrait was still in existence to speak for itself; and this is what is now asserted by several German authorities. In a pamphlet or prospectus issued by the Leipzig publisher, Herr Haessel, it is stated that the picture passed by inheritance from the Bereis family to someone who did not know its history but esteemed it only as a portrait by Dürer. A short time ago it was brought by Herr Haessel to Leipzig, and was seen by Dr. Lücke, Director of the Town Museum, who immediately recognised it, among a number of old pictures of doubtful value, as the portrait of 1493 described by Goethe. Since then Dr. Lücke's opinion has been confirmed by several good judges, so that there really seems reason for believing that this long-hidden portrait has been brought to light. Further scientific evidence is, however, promised, and we must certainly wait for this before giving entire credence to Herr Haessel's assertions. He has the picture for sale, and the pamphlet he puts forth must, therefore, be regarded more in the light of an advertisement than a criticism. There seems no cause at present, however, for doubting his good faith.

MARY M. HEATON.

ART NOTES FROM FLORENCE.

PROGRESS is making with the subscription for the restoration of the Bigallo. The German colony in Florence, headed by an architect, have come forward. There is no statement as yet of what is proposed to be done. The lower part, with its chapel, was very well restored some years ago; and so rapid is the effect of the climate and dust of Florence that it already looks ancient work, at all events in colour. Florence is paved with stone from the quarries near Fiesole, which grinds so quickly under the action of wheels that the streets are muddy in wet weather, and the public buildings are befouled with dust mixed with many impurities. Hence the injury to all outdoor sculpture, the ruin of frescoes, and the generally dingy look of buildings in Florence.

A picture by Gentile da Fabriano has been added to the collection in the Florence Gallery. It came from the sacristy of S. Niccolò old' Arno, the church in the belfry of which, it is said, Michelangelo found a refuge after the siege of Florence. This picture is divided into four compartments, in each of which is painted a figure nearly life-size. The first is St. Mary Magdalene, the second St. Nicholas of Bari, the third St. John Baptist, the fourth St. George. It is historically known that in the centre there was a figure of the Virgin, but this has disappeared. This picture has been most skilfully repaired by Prof. Mazzanti, whose knowledge, especially of the Tuscan masters, is as profound as his skill in conscientious restoration is unsurpassed.

He has also repaired the two well-known pictures by Ridolfo Ghirlandajo, which are in the great Tuscan room of the gallery. Unhappily, the two prevalent winds at Florence—the *maestrale* and the *scirocco*—inflict serious damage on old pictures. The first dries and shrinks the panels, the second expands the wood; and these alternating processes blister the paint and even make it fall off in flakes. Besides, the panels are so perforated with worms that they become spongy. To prevent the pictures altogether disappearing, repair is needful. We all know how destructively this was done in former years, but now all that reverence and skill can do is effected.

Another picture also repaired by Prof. Mazzanti is by Jacopo Chimenti da Empoli, which has suffered like those by Ridolfo Ghirlandajo. It represents the Orphans presented to St. Ivo. It is now again in its place.

Double windows are being fixed in the long galleries, and the disastrous effects of the prevalent winds may be modified, but it is well known that, unhappily, the most precious pictures are more or less suffering. Nor is it very clear how they can best be preserved, unless by their transfer to canvas, which is not desirable.

The Director of the galleries, the Commendatore Chiavacci, who has held his office for a brief period, has died of typhoid fever. During his tenure he has done much for the reform of the galleries, which were previously managed deplorably. The important post was offered, with an increase of salary, to the President of the Academy of Fine Art at Siena, but he has declined. Such an office requires not only an accomplished judge of art, but also a firm and able administrator, and one fit to rule the officials with as much decision as fairness and sense of duty.

C. HEATH WILSON.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE exhibition of pictures and many objects of art which we spoke of some weeks ago as being organised for the benefit of an East End population has now been opened in three large rooms attached to the church of St. Jude, Whitechapel, and is worth a visit even from many persons who may be familiar with West End exhibitions. We are not of opinion that the paintings form by any means the strongest portion of the show. Mr. Watts is largely represented, but we could have wished him represented by his more popular designs. Neither in the East nor in the West is great enthusiasm excited by his dignified allegories, such as the design which he entitles *To All the Churches*. Significance these designs undoubtedly have, and many Academical virtues to boot, but we doubt if to any considerable extent they can touch or charm. Mr. Burne Jones is more happily represented. The *Sea Nymph* of last winter's Grosvenor Gallery is now at the East End; and likewise the yet more captivating *Wood Nymph*, her pale colours and delicate form seen against a background of lovely leafage. This is a picture which gains greatly on acquaintance. Mr. Herbert Herkomer is strongly represented, some of the best water-colour drawings he has ever executed—and some of the most careful and delicate—being displayed. Sir Frederick Leighton is chiefly represented by sketches. His elaborate pencil drawing of a lemon-tree at Capri shows in perfection his delicate qualities of draughtsmanship. The exhibition is rich in embroideries of the East and of Europe; there is much ancient work, and one or two faultless specimens of modern art-needlework. Rhodian platters and eighteenth-century china meet in the show cases. Messrs. Morris and Co. make a loan of rugs, and Mr. De Morgan furnishes some of his finest pieces of lustrous ware. The exhibition can only remain open a day or two longer.

THE exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours will be opened to the public on Monday, April 25. The private view is to-day. The Crown Princess of Germany, who was last year elected a member of the Institute, has sent for exhibition the study of a head wearing a red hood.

We understand that Miss Catherine Frere's exhibition of drawings, &c., which is now being held at the Librairie de l'Art, 134 New Bond Street, for the benefit of the South African Relief Fund, will probably be closed at the end of this month.

WE learn from the *Scotsman* that the Scottish Society of Antiquaries have recently had a notable windfall. In 1872 they acquired from the Faculty of Advocates a collection of coins, contained in an old cabinet. For this cabinet

the sum of £50 was paid, and it has now been sold for no less than £3,500. It turns out to be a remarkable example of art workmanship of the Louis Quinze period. In size it is about seven feet high by three feet wide. Its shape is simple, but graceful. Its material is described as some fine-grained wood, engrained with various other woods. Its attraction, and its factitious value, are due to the designs wrought upon its face in brass, which are modelled with great spirit and the highest finish. In the centre, concealing the lock, is a group of three nude boys apparently engaged in coining Roman *denarii*. On each side are panels, with medallion portraits of the twelve Caesars. Covering the lock of a drawer below is an elephant's head, grouped with helmet, shield, and other emblems of war. Lower down, above each leg of the cabinet, there is a helmeted bust of Roman type, tapering off into scroll ornament. The cabinet, it is said, has been purchased for the Continent; while the Scottish Antiquaries will use the purchase-money "for the purchase of objects illustrative of the unwritten history of Scotland." It may be as well, perhaps, to add that the Lords of the Treasury would not allow the society to share the unexpected profit on the resale with the original vendors, the Faculty of Advocates.

MR. THOMAS KERSLAKE, the bookseller and indefatigable antiquary of Bristol, has prepared a little book to re-assert the opinion about the "Primaeval British Metropolis of Caer Pensaulcoit" which he first published about four years ago. Since then the Somersetshire Archaeological Society appointed a committee to investigate the subject, with Prof. Boyd Dawkins and Gen. Lane-Fox as assessors. Their reports appeared in two numbers of the *Proceedings* of the society for 1878 and 1880. Mr. Kerslake contends that their decision is unsatisfactory, on the ground that they were "misdirected into a side-issue." He has, therefore, written in reply the little book referred to above, which he will be happy to send to all those interested in the archaeology of South-western England.

THE department of antiquities in the Bibliothèque Nationale has lately received the interesting addition of what is known as Dagobert's Chair, in which all the Carolingian kings of France were seated when they received the oaths of their vassals. This historic chair remained for many years in the Abbey of Saint-Denis, but, after the suppression of that abbey and the general pillage of the monasteries in 1793, it passed to the Palais Royal. Napoleon I. borrowed it for the purpose of distributing the first decorations of the Légion d'Honneur at his camp at Boulogne in 1804, but it does not appear to have been used by any of the later French Sovereigns. The chair is of bronze, gilded in places, and decorated with the heads of panthers. It has lately been made over to the Bibliothèque Nationale, together with a number of other antiquities—arms, coins, &c.—formerly stored in the Château de Saint-Germain.

GIGANTIC dimensions are not usually associated with our conception of Japanese art. But we learn from the *Japan Weekly Mail* that the porcelain dealers of Osaka have just presented to the shrine of Sumiyoshi at Sakai a pair of lamp pedestals, made of white porcelain with blue under the glaze, no less than twenty-three feet in height. They are said to be without flaw from top to bottom, and it may well be believed that they are the biggest specimens of pottery in the world.

WE hear that Prof. Erasmus Wilson's forthcoming work on Egyptian history is to be published by Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co.

M. EDOUARD NAVILLE has reprinted in pamphlet form his two excellent papers con-

tributed to the Lyons Congress of Orientalists (1878), entitled *Un Ostrakon égyptien* and *Les quatre Steles orientées du Musée de Marseilles*.

MARIETTE-PASHA, it is said, has left an archaeological will, or paper of instructions and suggestions in regard of future excavations, for the benefit of his successor.

THE bronze bust of the Florentine citizen, Bindo Altoviti, by Benvenuto Cellini, which Michelangelo declared to be one of the most beautiful things he had ever beheld, has, after long oblivion, been recognised by the Commission for the Preservation of Historic Monuments in Italy. It was found in the Palazzo Altoviti at Rome, and has been bought by the Commission.

IN consequence of the decision lately formed by M. Turquet, the French Under-Secretary for Fine Arts, all the pictures recently acquired by the French nation are now being exhibited together in the old Musée des Souverains at the Louvre. The most important of these pictures is *The Prodigal Son* by Jan Steen, said to be a splendid work of that inimitable master. Another Netherland painter, Dirk Hals, is also present; and one French painter of note, Théodore Rousseau, by whom is exhibited *Le Dormoir*, bought at the Edwards sale. The chief feature of the present exhibition, however, is five paintings by English masters recently bought by that most flourishing of art journals, *L'Art*, and presented by it to the Louvre. These paintings are *The Glebe Farm*, by Constable; *The Drinking-Place*, by Mulready; *The Halt*, by George Morland; a *Portrait*, by John Opie; and *The Brother and Sister*, by Sir William Beechey.

THE Paris Cercle de la Librairie is arranging for an exhibition of engravings, which will be opened on May 20.

THE Russian Archaeological Institute intends publishing, as a memorial of the late Czar Alexander II., an account of the various antiquarian researches conducted in Russia during his reign. M. Cherniavski has already compiled an index to about fifteen thousand articles and publications relating to the various branches of the science of archaeology, giving in special cases a summary of contents. M. Danilov has made a collection of Government orders referring to the maintenance and examination of Russian antiquities which have been issued since the time of Peter the Great; and M. Gavrilov has made a supplementary collection of similar orders emanating from the Holy Synod during the period from 1855 to 1880. This extensive work will also include an index to articles dealing with ecclesiastical antiquities, and an account of all compositions relating to Russian heraldry.

WE take the following from the *Times*:—

"In the course of the excavations necessary for the reconstruction of the baths at Dürkheim, in the Palatinate, the workmen have come upon an enormous iron chest containing the celebrated treasure of the Abbey of Limbourg, which disappeared after the siege of the abbey in 1504. The treasure is supposed to have been put in safety by the abbot out of fear of an attack. It is composed of a large number of vases and other objects of gold and silver, of precious stones, and a host of coins of the fifteenth century. There are also a number of articles for worship, dating from the commencement of the abbey, which was constructed by Conrad the Salic, and his wife, Queen Gisela, and opened in 1030. By the law of the Palatinate, half the treasure goes to the State and half to the French company which has the working of the baths."

A LARGE sale will shortly take place of Gustave Courbet's works. As many as sixty of his pictures belonging to the Courbet family have been sent to Paris to be disposed of by public auction. The celebrated *Enterrement*

d'Ornans and the *Grands Combats de Cerfs* are among the number.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, M. François Lenormant read an elaborate paper upon the Roman mints during the first three centuries of our era. The first part of this paper was devoted to distinguishing the Senatorial mint, which coined copper money only, from the Imperial mint, which coined gold and silver. The former, situated on the Capitol in the Temple of Juno Moneta, preserved its independence from Republican times until after the reign of Nero. In the reign of Caracalla, if not earlier, it was removed to the Gardens of Nero, where the Imperial mint had been placed some years earlier; and finally, under Aurelian, the two were united under the same management. The second part of M. Lenormant's paper aimed at showing, contrary to the commonly received opinion, that local mints existed in the provinces even before the third century. The principal of these were situated at Lyons, Antioch, and Siscia in Pannonia.

THE STAGE.

THE Easter changes at the theatres have been less important than usual, only one new play of any moment having been produced, and attention having chiefly been given to a revival on Saturday night at the Lyceum. *The Belle's Stratagem*—practically the only work by which Mrs. Cowley is known—has, in spite of a fantastic and unreal plot, held the stage for several generations; not, indeed, as a play that could hope to be performed for a long succession of nights before eager and excited audiences, but as a play welcome by reason of some curious portrayal of old-world manners, by reason of not unlively dialogue, and, most of all, by reason of its affording to a leading actress the opportunity of appearing in a part in which skill is bound to be employed, and in which skill must tell. Fifteen years ago that graceful artist, Miss Herbert—then in the full tide of her success—thought fit to revive the piece at the St. James's Theatre, and her Letitia Hardy was found to be acceptable. An actress of the temperament of Miss Ellen Terry—presumably more mercurial than the elder comedian—had, then, good reason to hope to impress and entertain the public by one of those exhibitions of high spirits of which the best Ophelia of the day is perfectly capable. And, indeed, the lightness of Miss Terry's vivacity did on Saturday night, in spite of nervousness, stand her in good stead. Mr. Irving's Doricourt is not a new performance. It has been given twice before—first at the St. James's during Miss Herbert's revival, and then at the Lyceum itself a very few years ago. Doricourt, with his airs and graces, and his tricks to accomplish his ends, is one of those characters which Mr. Irving delights from time to time to play, to show that a thousand performances of *The Bells* and of tragedy have not extinguished his sense of humour or dulled his capacity to amuse. But, beyond the fact that it shows this, we are not aware that the Doricourt of this eminent actor is a part by which he could be long remembered. His performance is wonderfully complete, however. What is lacking is lacking to the part, and not to the comedian.

Arkwright's Wife, one of the best of the many dramas with which the late Mr. Tom Taylor endowed the stage, has been revived at the Imperial Theatre. It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that it was first produced seven or eight years ago at the Globe Theatre, with Mr. Charles Kelly in the part of the inventor-hero and Miss Helen Barry in the

part of the heroine. Mr. Kelly does not now take part in the performance; and by this the performance greatly loses, for anything more quietly realistic than his acting as the man whose work is wrecked by his wife it would not be easy to find on our contemporary stage. Mr. Kelly was very little known to the London public when he created this character, and the lapse of time since then has only shown that he could play other parts as well—nothing better. Nor has Miss Barry, who resumes her old character—and for whom, indeed, the revival presumably takes place—ever shown, to our thinking, any material advance upon that first prominent performance of hers. Her acting in the part has always been unequal, but at times it has been strong. The play itself is one of those somewhat obvious moralities which Mr. Taylor was fond of presenting at the theatre, and which, to tell truth, no one presented more shrewdly. His artistic moralities had an air of conviction which will always be a powerful element in stage success. His work in *Arkwright's Wife* was not wholly intellectual. There was emotion in it. It moved people.

THE new play by Mr. Jones, adapted from a novel which has been a good deal read, was brought out on Saturday at Sadler's Wells. We shall next week hope to speak of it more fully; meantime, it suffices to say that in the writer of the play we see one of only two or three dramatists who have lately shown signs of promise. Living chiefly, we believe, in the country, Mr. Jones has yet found occasion to study closely the conditions of dramatic writing—those practical considerations which the ambitious poetaster and the compiler of smart dialogue generally unite to neglect. Moreover, Mr. Jones has known how to fit Miss Bateman with one of those lachrymose characters in which the public demands to see her. Miss Bateman's appearance on the stage as a well-treated wife or a happy mother would be gravely resented by her audience.

MR. CHARLES KELLY has organised, for an early tour in the country, an efficient company, which will perform Mr. Savile Clarke's successful adaptation of Mr. Moy Thomas's well-known novel, *A Fight for Life*.

To close students of Shakspeare's text, the performance last Saturday of the first sketch of his *Hamlet*, contained in the Quarto of 1603, was full of interest. It is, we suppose, the first time since 1603 that this first sketch has been on the boards in England, and that an audience has had a chance of testing the value, as an acting play, of "The Tragical Historie of Hamlet, as it hath bene diuerse times acted by his Highnesse seruants in the Cittie of London, as also in the two Vniuersities of Cambridge and Oxford and else-where," before Queen Elizabeth's death. Subject, as the performance was, to the unavoidable drawback of amateur acting, it yet established, we think, the soundness of the opinion expressed by the actor-critics—Eduard and Otto Devrient—that the First Quarto is an excellent acting play, and one better constructed, dramatically, than the later and enlarged Second Quarto of 1604, which no manager now dares to play in its entirety on account of the drag of its great length. The First Quarto play "went" admirably, and was finished in the orthodox two hours and a-half of Shakspeare's time. Another point of Devrient's that the performance justified was that the right place for the pathetic interview between Hamlet and Ophelia is directly after Polonius's suggestion that the meeting should take place, and not, as in the Second Quarto, after Polonius has himself tried to worm out Hamlet's secret, and the interview with the players has taken place. On the "alternating

fashion of the play" in its revised version, and the difficulties that this blowing hot and cold creates for the actor, the Devrients' remarks (Furness, ii. 347) are most instructive. The impression that the entire performance left on the hearer was that Quarto 1 was distinctly the representation—through whatever clouds—of a whole, a complete play that could and did well stand alone; and that this play was not merely a distorted version of the authorised text of Quarto 2 when completed for the Folio, but a drama differently motivated, in which revenge was more prominent, the Queen clear of guilt, and Laertes less treacherous—a play which might well have been revised into that contained in Quarto 2. Of course much of the beauty and profundity of the later version was absent; familiar passages were looked for, but did not appear; the strangeness and baldness of some of the dialogue raised the doubt whether it could even represent Shakspeare's work; but the dramatic action was always present, with all the main outlines of Shakspeare's creation. The performance itself was certainly up to the average of amateur performances of a high class. The only failure was the Ghost. The honours of the afternoon rested with Ophelia, played with genuine feeling and a good conception of the character by a young lady who called herself Helen Maude. Next came the Gravedigger and Corambis (Polonius), Mr. G. Battiscombe and Mr. F. J. Lowe, both quite at home on the stage, and acting with great humour and intelligence. Hamlet was personated by Mr. W. Poel, who took on himself the burden of getting-up the play, training the minor actors, and superintending every detail. He looked the pale and thoughtful student to the life, and in some passages moved his audience to warm applause; but his voice and he were hardly up to the requirements of his part—who, indeed, is?—and his emphasis was sometimes faulty. Mr. Hallward as Horatio, Mr. H. Stacke as the King, and Miss Zoe Bland as the Queen played their characters well; and on the whole the company may be congratulated on a satisfactory performance of an entirely untried and very difficult play, for which they have earned the gratitude of every real Shakspeare student who saw it.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Requiem for Solo Voices, Chorus, and Orchestra (Op. 70). By Th. Gonyv. (Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel.) This distinguished French composer is already favourably known in this country by a symphony in F performed a few weeks ago at M. Lamoureux' first concert. The *Requiem* is the work of an able and accomplished musician. The music contains a great variety of rhythm and modulation, and a constant flow of pleasing melody. Yet at times, owing to a certain restlessness and striving after effect, the dignity and solemnity necessary to such a composition are wanting. The quaver figure at the opening of the "Dies Irae" reminds one of the corresponding movement in Cherubini's *Requiem* in C minor. As far as we can judge from piano score, the "Introitus," the "Recordare," and the "Confutatis" appear to us the best numbers of the work.

1st *Quatuor en Sol* (Op. 21). 2^d *Quatuor* (Op. 22). Par C. E. Stephens. (Mayence: Schott.) Prizes were adjudged by Trinity College, London, to both these compositions in 1879—to the first the second prize, to the second

the first. It would not be fair to find fault with these quartets because they are not remarkable for originality or novelty, for the composer's chief aim must have been to show that he understood the laws of composition and that he was master of form. All his thoughts are clearly expressed, and the workmanship throughout shows the hand of a skilled and well-trained musician. It is easy to say of a work that it is in the Haydn-Mozart style, but to imitate masterpieces of soberness and simplicity is an arduous and difficult task. The second quartet is decidedly the better of the two; the themes are more flowing and the developments richer and more interesting than those of the first.

Harold Glynde: Cantata. Written by Ed. Fokett, with Music by John Stainer, C. S. Jekyll, G. C. Martin, &c. (F. Pitman.) Only portions of the cantata are set to music in the form of solos, duets, trios, part-songs, and choruses. All the music is simple in character, well written, and very pleasing. The accompaniment to No. 3 is very difficult, not to say impossible, to play. It is not an independent part—only the voice parts written in compressed score.

Second Set of Ten Trios for Female Voices. Composed by Carl Reinecke. (Novello, Ewer & Co.) This charming and clever set of trios will form a welcome addition to the somewhat limited stock of pieces for female voices. They are all in canon form, some in two parts with free third part, others three-part canons. The author further displays his ingenuity by using various forms of imitation, by inversion, augmentation, and even diminution. All the numbers flow smoothly and easily, and there is not a trace of dryness or pedantry.

Kings and Queens; Would you ask my Heart? &c.: Six Part-Songs. By C. Pinotti. (Novello, Ewer & Co.) Easy, pleasing, but not very original.

The Choral Symphony. Pianoforte Arrangement by Berthold Tours. (Novello, Ewer & Co.) A simple and effective transcription of Beethoven's great work. The orchestral indications add greatly to the value and interest of the arrangement. It forms an excellent substitute for those who are unable to read or to procure a full score.

The Organist's Quarterly Journal. Parts 48, 49, 50. (Novello, Ewer & Co.) Part 48 contains a very dry fugue which must surely have been composed as an exercise. It is well written, however, with the exception of the last page, which is weak. The three numbers contain pieces of the average character and interest.

Lyra Studentium. Pianoforte Pieces, Edited, Revised, and Fingered by Frederick Westlake. (Ashdown & Parry.) An excellent and varied selection of pieces from the works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Hummel, &c. Generally speaking, the fingering is good.

Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Part 13. Edited by G. Grove, D.C.L. (Macmillan.) This part takes us as far as the name Richter. It contains many important articles—Polyphonia, Purcell, Raff (with a catalogue of his numerous works), Rameau, Requiem, &c. In an interesting article on Programme-music, the writer "F. C." states

that in only two instances (the Pastoral and Battle symphonies) has Beethoven described the picture in his mind after which he worked. Did he not, however, give *The Tempest* as the picture of the *Appassionata* and the D minor sonatas? Again, the writer complains that musicians invent imaginary "programmes" where composers have mentioned none, and quotes as an instance Weber's *Concertstück*. Yet, according to Sir J. Benedict, Weber himself gave the programme or picture of that piece. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

The conduct of the Musical Union, discharged for thirty-six years by Prof. Ella, passes into the hands of M. Lasserre. M. Lasserre is known not only as a prince of violoncellists, but as an able *chef-d'orchestre*, and he brings with him Royal patronage and the support of many noble and wealthy subscribers. He has been fortunate in engaging a strong caste—Rubinstein, Auer, Ritter, and others being promised. The first *matinée*, at St. James's Hall on April 26, at a quarter-past three, is looked forward to with much interest.

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